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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Class-Conscious Democrats Congress Poses a Riddle Another Dictatorial Threat

¶ **Virginia Dare Observance.** Echoes of President Roosevelt's famous Madison Square Garden speech in which he warned the "forces of selfishness and of lust for power" that in his second administration they would "meet their master," reverberate over the sand dunes of Roanoke Island, N. C. The President—speaking at the 350th anniversary of the first white child born of English parents in America—again turns the fire of his vivid rhetoric on opponents. His major accusation is based on a letter written by Lord Macaulay wherein despotism and anarchy were predicted for the United States should it follow "rule by the majority." He charges that his opponents seek to maintain minority rule, and "the vesting of power in the hands of a select class."

¶ **Again Mr. Roosevelt** utilizes his well-worn recipe of turning the charge back on his opponents. At a time when certain commentators on important newspapers are warning the public to beware of executive measures which tend toward a change in the form of American government, the President accuses opponents with "using the Constitution as a cloak to hide their real designs," to weaken majority rule, and oppose the very fundamentals of democracy.

¶ **Again Mr. Roosevelt** likewise bears heavily on the subject of class, intimating that those who oppose him are enemies of democratic government and of the "class" for which he is striving. Many of the President's comments find echoes of approval even among those who disagree with his methods, but there can hardly be general approval in a democracy of a public address by a Chief Executive which so obviously is intended first to build up the idea that a class system exists, and second, to set one "class" against another.

¶ **Opposition to Jimmie Walker.** The dapper former Tammany Mayor of New York, who resigned office in 1932 in the heat of a public hearing resulting from charges brought against him by the Citizens Union, again is aggravated by his old nemesis. Not only the Citizens Union but the Women's City Club and the City Affairs Committee of New York file objections to the appointment of Mr. Walker as assistant counsel to the Transit Commission. The incident reveals the existence of public-spirited groups aligned against manifestations of the old spoils system. Continually the writing on the wall indicates an aroused public interest in political affairs accompanied by an aroused determination to purify the political atmosphere. The leaven is at work.

¶ **Congress Pushes Toward Adjournment.** Wednesday the Senate adopts amendments to tax loophole bill, sidetracks the McCarran air transport bill, while the House passes a $526,000,000 housing bill. Thursday the Senate further debates the tax bill, while the House considers New Hampshire's election contest. The passing of the housing bill in a 10½-hour session practically completes the House's legislative program for this session. The bill, along with a similar Senate bill, now goes to committee where a compromise will be worked out. The tax bill is held up because of objection to the rush. Written by tax experts in the Treasury, the language of the bill is admittedly too complicated for most Congressmen. Hence it seems that its possible passage may be flattering to those it is intended to discipline. Congressmen expect taxpayers in the higher brackets to observe regulations which the lawmakers themselves fail to understand.

¶ **Uneasy Europe.** An important American with amusing sententiousness recently remarked in public print that "Europe seems to be having a lot of trouble." Even so, even so. Aside from the Spanish conflict, with its involved diplomatic and political crossfires, and reverberation from the undeclared war in China, there's Portugal's severance of diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia, adding complication to the scene. Hinting that Czechoslovakia's refusal to fill Portuguese armament orders is behind the rupture, Portugal charges a "third party" influence. On the other hand, Russia has already charged Portugal with "gunrunning for Franco," and it is generally conceded that Portugal sought arms not exactly with an eye to aiding the Madrid Government. So the charges on both sides are about equal.

¶ **The fact remains,** however, that the first official "outside" break in connection with the Spanish War has now occurred. Berlin National Socialists reveal gratification. Czechoslovakia expresses astonishment. Italy is pleased. Paris and London are concerned. The incident emphasizes the increasing alignments for and against democracy, and serves as a warning to treaty makers that security may not be looked for in political balances. It may, however, be achieved through national magnanimity.

In The Boston Section:

Bankrupt Firms May Save Social Security Taxes.

New Anti-Gambling Drive backed by Leading Lawyers.

Fin Com Accountant admits $64,869 error in Codman Hill total.

Sacco-Vanzetti mention in WPA Massachusetts Guide Sets Off Tempest.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Canadian Bar Weighs Plan To Keep Retiring Justices On Advisory List After 75

TORONTO, Aug. 19 (Canadian Press)—A proposal to retire elderly members of Canada's Supreme Court but keep them available as advisory justices came before the Canadian Bar Association in convention here yesterday.

The suggestion was advanced in a report by the administration of civil justice committee, which offered a draft court retirement bill for consideration and possible presentation to the Ministry of Justice.

The committee would retire judges at full salary, if appointed after 1920 and after 20 years' service, but require them to remain available for judicial duty when needed.

Supreme Court justices at present must retire at the age of 75. There is no compulsory retirement age for provincial Superior Court jurists, and the committee bill would apply to them the new retirement provisions.

The committee said that its proposals were to assure that no obstacle be placed in the way of voluntary retirements of a judge after long service and that after retirement, a judge's wisdom and experience should remain available.

Addressing the convention, Minister of Justice Ernest Lapointe asserted that public opinion recently had demonstrated its power in a democracy—(the United States). He said it was encouraging that legislators there had rejected a measure which he held was regarded as an infringement of the independence of the courts—the recently defeated proposal to permit enlargement of the United States Supreme Court.

Political leaders should be required to conform to the same standards of honesty and sincerity as lawyers before the courts, said Frederick H. Stinchfield of Minneapolis, president of the American Bar Association. He said that politicians were far short of this in the United States.

He declared that, when examined, not one of the reasons submitted to Congress for the addition of six judges to the Supreme Court was accurate.

Civic Groups Issue Protests Against Naming Walker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Three leading civic organizations here—the Citizens' Union, the Women's City Club and the City Affairs Committee—are today out with strong formal protests against the appointment of James J. Walker, formerly Tammany Mayor of New York, as assistant council to the Transit Commission. It will be recalled that it was the Citizens' Union which filed the original charges against Mayor Walker which resulted in his being called before Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932—for a public hearing and that during the proceedings in Albany he resigned the mayoralty.

In a telegram to the state Civil Service Commission, made public today, the Citizens' Union urges a public hearing on Mr. Walker's

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Portugal's Break With Czechs Due To Arms Refusal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Aug. 19—José da Costa Carneiro, Portuguese Minister to Czechoslovakia, has arrived here from Prague as a result of Portugal's decision to break diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia.

Portugal's grounds for this action are that Czechoslovakia had refused to deliver 5000 machine guns ordered by Portugal. In consequence Czechoslovakia is referred to as a "Soviet stronghold."

"Third Party" Pressure

According to the Portuguese version, Czechoslovakia has refused at the bidding of "an eastern power" to deliver machine guns destined for the rearmament of a country which in the word of the Lisbon di Noticias is a "sure guarantee against the Iberian Peninsula becoming communist."

The arms, it is added, were defi-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

South America Assays Naval Loan to Brazil

Argentine Press Alone Voices Opposition to U. S. Plan

Rivalry Blamed

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 19 (AP)—Modernization of the armed forces of Chile, particularly the navy, was proposed yesterday in a bill submitted to the Chamber by Edmundo Pizarro, a Liberal deputy.

The project would be financed through a tax on copper, increasable yearly, until it reached $60,000,000 pesos (about $10,340,000) annually.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Walsh resolution to loan six American destroyers to the Brazilian government for naval defense while its own fleet is being brought up to date has provided South America with a subject of momentous debate. It won the headlines in the press from the day the news was cabled from Washington, and southern writers are drawing on a large stock of adjectives to emphasize the value of the news and their opinions thereon.

Argentina and Brazil

It is too early to sum up. Some reactions have yet to come in; others have not completely crystallized. But the first impression is most likely to be confirmed, which is that, generally speaking, most of the continent with the conspicuous exception of Argentina would be in favor of the American policy implied in Secretary Hull's letter and authoritative Washington announcements.

The importance of the exception is readily appreciated. Argentina, of course, is a rival of Brazil on the Atlantic seaboard, though the two countries in recent years have indicated to the outside world that the rivalry is devoid of jealousy. That much could not be said during the long and uncertain period which preceded the friendly understanding reached by Presidents Justo and Vargas. Argentine-American relations, much improved in the "good neighbor" era, are described officially as excellent, but it is common knowledge that Argentina, ever ready to assume continental leadership, views every Washington move with questioning. The fact, therefore, that Washington, with a general policy of assisting "good neighbors," has first of all offered a lending hand to Brazil in particular has not set well in Argentina.

Resources and Leadership

One other factor must be borne in mind before considering southern editorial opinions on their national merits. Probably every South American state, each to a degree dictated by its own geography, has appre-

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Flee From Perils of Far Eastern War

Wide World

Chinese Refugees Flock for Places of Safety

These Scenes of Shanghai in the Chinese Clash With the Japanese in 1932 Are Being Repeated Today. The Upper Pictures Shows Refugees From the Stricken Chapei District Seeking Shelter in the International Settlement. In the Lower Picture Is Seen One of the 40 Trucks Which Transported 3000 Chinese Civilians to Zones of Comparative Safety During a Truce

Japanese Forced Back at Shanghai

Indefinite Postponement of Neutrality Law by U. S. Foreseen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Possible postponement indefinitely of application of the Neutrality Act to the Sino-Japanese struggle is seen by observers here to be the likeliest explanation of the extreme care with which the State Department and President Roosevelt are explaining and defending their every act in the crisis.

Application of the act to a war is mandatory, but it remains with the President to define war. As long as hostilities in Asia continue on anything comparable to their present plane, it would be possible to postpone application of the act throughout the entire episode, on the basis of arguments now advanced by the President and his foreign affairs advisers.

A series of unusual confidential discussions by high officials of the government with correspondents here during the past three days in regard to the Chinese situation is apparently setting the stage for the future.

Far Eastern Policy

What will be decided observers do not profess to know. But the care and detail with which officials have undertaken to explain why the United States is sending more marines to Shanghai and is not invoking the Neutrality Act is scarcely justified by the small volume of criticism which so far has been directed at their immediate Far Eastern policy.

There have been some attacks on this policy in both House and Senate with the charge being made that the marines are to protect British, not American, interests, and with demands voiced that the United States withdraw all its military forces from China to avert any incidents which might complicate American relations with Japan—or others.

Criticism of such extent as there has been is, however, no more and in fact less than is normally expected in respect to any Administration policy.

In contrast to this correspondents have for three successive days been treated to extremely lengthy and careful discussions by the highest officials—discussions which have been frequently repetitious, but which have succeeded in hammering home the salient reasons in their minds.

Alongside of these confidential

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Paris Backs London On Shanghai Truce

By the Associated Press

Paris, Aug. 19

France joined Great Britain today in proposing an immediate truce in the disastrous battle between China and Japan, which is endangering thousands of foreigners at Shanghai.

The Foreign Ministry, upon receipt of the British suggestion, at once dispatched a note of approval to London.

It was understood that China and Japan would be asked to abandon their Shanghai lines and allow England, France and the United States to safeguard the interests of the warring nations.

Rush Armored Cars and Tanks to Prevent Split in Bluejacket Force

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19 (AP)—Japan's heavily reinforced army was in imminent danger of being split in two and driven back into the Whangpoo river tonight by a surging Chinese drive.

After fighting off a full day of repeated Japanese attacks the Chinese thrust a powerful wedge into the broken Japanese lines, pushing their foe to within 500 yards of the river.

The Japanese positions were shattered just a mile below the Astor House hotel in the heart of the Japanese area of the International Settlement.

Heavy Concentrations

With the water at their backs the Japanese were battling hard to keep from being cut in two. Tanks and armored cars were rushed into the area to bolster the Japanese bluejackets who were slowly being forced to give ground.

The Chinese thrust came amid Japan's first major offensive, in the Kiangwan area of North Shanghai where Shanghai's great civic center

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Intimate Message From Washington

Far Eastern Crisis and Roosevelt Campaign Loom Over Congress While Jacksonian Simplicity Prevails at White House

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 19

With Congress just about ready to pass from the stage, further crises cast their shadows before it. There is the Far Eastern situation, which has put the State Department on an emergency footing and keeps the President close to Washington. And there is President Roosevelt's own campaign for control of public opinion, which he began yesterday on the hot sands of Roanoke Island. Both of these critical sequences promise lively weeks to come in Washington.

Actually, Washington is more than ever a cynosure. This is not merely the fond illusion of a Washington correspondent. Of course, it is true that out in the country people are harvesting wheat, and watching the cotton pour into the gins, and gathering the luscious fruits of the harvest in the more temperate zones, and passing their vacations pleasantly. But into Washington continues to pour an altogether unprecedented stream of Americans. Never before in August have there been so many people about the Capitol and White House.

Every morning, as members of this bureau make their respective rounds, they thread through throngs from distant corners of the Republic.

At the White House, the authorities have given up, and are permitting the visitors to park their cars along the sweeping drives that lead up to the noble portico. Never before have auto tourists been able to drive right in to the Executive Mansion and leave their cars—always they had to keep moving, and in the Wilson Administration even the outer gates were chained.

Government of the People

But in this "Jacksonian Administration" the barriers have been leveled, and now long lines of cars with distant license plates fill the White House drives under their spreading trees, and whole families spill out on the thin grass, and make their way up to the Executive Mansion. Up to 5000 and 6000 people are shown through the semi-public rooms of the residence on many of these stifling August mornings. Palpably, they get a sense of their government, however limited, which is altogether "to the good."

They are the people, for the most part, about whom the President was speaking and whom he was addressing at Roanoke Island. His speech was plainly a "class" appeal—an appeal to the submerged groups to join in backing him against "American Lord Macaulays" who believe "in the vesting of power in the hands of a select class."

The speech was in the direct line of Roosevelt speeches in the 1936 campaign, and seemingly presages an intensification of the class appeal along the lines and with the objectives outlined in Tuesday's intimate message.

Already, members of Congress must be hearing the distant rumblings, and wondering what the effects of the President's campaigning may be upon their own political fortunes. Down in North Carolina, on whose soil the President spoke, was Senator Josiah W. Bailey—an insurgent on the court issue and numerous other questions where the dividing line was the New Deal or conservatism.

Senator Bailey does not come up for re-election next year, but his colleague Senator Robert R. Reynolds does. That astute friend of the late Huey P. Long (he used to run a roller-skating rink in Shreveport, La. and Huey once nearly ruined him by winning all the prizes) definitely and significantly did not go off the Democratic reservation at this session.

But the thunderings of the President's campaigning must have echoed back from Roanoke Island to Senators Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut, Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, and Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana. All of them, among others, must face the voters next year, and all of them were insurgent on the court issue. Some have already begun to make their peace with the White House.

The voting on confirming Senator Hugo L. Black for the Supreme Court was highly informative. Only the two senators from Virginia, Carter Glass and Harry Flood Byrd, and Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland ventured from the Solid South group to vote against Senator Black's confirmation. Beyond any doubt, a dozen or more other southern senators would have liked to vote against the confirmation; and an even greater number may find Senator Black the epitome of all they hold dangerous for the South.

But the solidarity of the South held. These conservative senators simply could not vote against another southerner. The issues of the Ku Klux Klan and the anti-lynching bill were of course in Senator Black's favor in their eyes.

An Indicator for 1940

And, however radical the Alabaman's economic and social views, Southern solidarity on these other issues was insurmountable. The event is an indication of what may be expected in 1940.

It will take great earthquakes and convulsions of the political map to destroy this solidarity behind the Democratic Party—issues of the type that were in the forefront in 1928. Lacking such issues, the observer must be wary of predicting party splits. When the presidential year comes around, the South thinks in its own particular economic and social terms.

Notable in President Roosevelt's speech, and equally striking in most of his recent press conferences, is his attack on "certain newspaper publishers." A veteran observer, at the round-table of the National Press Club yesterday, said:

"Mark well Roosevelt's break with the publishers. If he keeps that up he can't be beaten."

And here, oddly, we have the very reverse of President Hoover's break with the press. Mr. Hoover's rift, in a sense, was with the Washington correspondents. Mr. Roosevelt's is carefully limited to the publishers. And it is a political fact, true on and off for three quarters of a century in Baltimore, for decades in cities like Kansas City and Los Angeles, that one sure way to local electoral success was to incur the opposition of the great and respected journals of those cities. It is a truism of politics. And Mr. Roosevelt has seized upon it.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Keeping It In the Family: Governor's Wife for Senate?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—With his wife in tow and a copy of the state constitution in his pocket, Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama has arrived in Washington, intending, so it is said by Alabama leaders here, to keep the Senate seat vacated by Hugo L. Black in the family, even though he can't fill it himself.

Hoping to slip quietly into the capital, the Governor and his wife were somewhat embarrassed when a large crowd of reporters and well-wishers greeted them at the airport.

"How did you know we were coming?" the Governor's wife asked over and over again. When one friend saluted her as senator, she laughed. "You must mean Mrs. Caraway. She's the only woman senator I know of."

Cognizant of the fact that no senatorial vacancy exists until Mr. Black actually resigns and that his plans may cause considerable furor both in the capital and back home, Mr. Graves was just as non-committal as his wife, Dixie. His only replies to questions were, "Wait until there's a vacancy" and "I'll cross that bridge when I come to it."

Despite his silence it has become evident from conversations the Governor has had with Alabama leaders here that this is the situation.

Long hopeful of getting an important political post in Washington, Governor Graves is prevented from taking the Senate seat himself by a provision in Alabama constitution disqualifying him for a state office until a year after his

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15 Planes to Start France-Syria Race

ISTRES, France, Aug. 19 (AP)—Crack fliers of many nations will take off here Friday on a 3940-mile race to Syria and back.

Fifteen planes are entered for the race, a substitute for the Paris-New York competitive flight in memory of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's transoceanic dash 10 years ago.

Sponsors of the substitute—disappointed when the United States Government ruled the memorial flight "too hazardous"—are referring to it as the "Paris-New York race in the Mediterranean."

The rules call for a 1814-mile nonstop flight from Istres' improved and modern airport on the southern coast of France, to Damascus, and a second leg of approximately 2026 miles which will bring the contestants westward from Damascus to the finish line at Le Bourget airport in Paris. Stops may be made on the return flight.

Prize money totalling 3,000,000 francs ($112,500) has been posted for the winner, runner-up and the third pilot to finish.

Senate Passes Tax Loophole Evasion Bill

House Passage of Housing Bill Brings Congress About at End

End Is Now Near

Plugging of Tax Leaks Is Expected to Yield as Much as $100,000,000 a Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—The Senate passed the bill to plug tax loopholes today, approximately 60 seconds after discussion had been resumed. The measure has already passed the House.

The action was taken on top of House acceptance of the Senate-approved housing bill. This cleared the way for America's first entry into low cost housing on a national scale.

The two bills now go to conference. Outside of these discussions, there remains no major matter between Congress and adjournment save Senate action on the third deficiency appropriation bill.

Gates to holiday enjoyment were swinging open for congressmen, tired of working in their air cooled chambers.

An effort to bring up the wages and hours bill from the House Rules Committee, where it is stalled, by action of the House Democratic caucus, is scheduled for tonight. The best that sponsors hope, however, is that the bill will get a preferred status on next session's calendar.

Talk was revived again of a special session next November, to deal with the labor bill and general farm legislation. No definite statement was available on it, however.

Conferees on the controversial sugar quota bill were still struggling for an agreement, with the threat of a presidential veto in the background unless means is found to safeguard interests of sugar-producing insular dependencies.

Hope for Labor Census

Speaker Bankhead forecast after a conference with President Roosevelt that the President would approve a "voluntary registration" national unemployment census if such a measure is passed by Congress. Mr. Bankhead intimated he would press for consideration of the census bill in the House before adjournment. A census bill has already passed the Senate.

"I feel safe in stating that Mr. Roosevelt would approve an unemployment census bill if it takes the count of jobless by their voluntary registration," Mr. Bankhead said. He added that the Senate bill "might be construed as calling for a census of all the population at a big cost."

He proposed amendments to the Senate bill requiring unemployed to register at census headquarters over the country. This is a scheme that Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA leader, who directed the World War draft, and has since become a columnist, has been advocating.

The immensely complicated tax loophole bill brought admission from Congressmen that they did not understand it.

It would have passed the Senate yesterday save for the objection of Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, that the good name of the Senate required it to take more time on the matter. The only effect of his protest—backed by the threat of a filibuster—was an overnight delay.

May Save $100,000,000 a Year

The bill, which some experts estimate may save the Treasury $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 annually, attempts to stop eight current methods of tax avoidance or evasion. It was brought up promptly and after only a few seconds of questions was put to a vote by Vice-President Garner. There was no roll-call and it went through without objection.

The House passed the same bill after two hours perfunctory debate.

Congressmen defended themselves for passing a law which they did not understand by saying it was a matter for experts.

Difficult to Understand

The bill was written by tax experts of the Treasury Department and most congressmen take the position that it is too complicated for them to understand. It has not been made a party issue, and hearings before the Joint Congressional Committee on Tax Evasion convinced most members that something must be done to remedy existing loopholes.

They have yielded their own judgment in carrying out the objective to the Treasury experts, chief of whom is Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury, on leave of absence from his professorate at Columbia University. Rarely has Congress gone so far in turning over a complicated duty to its expert advisers.

The Senate abandoned its fight to take the air mail away from the Post Office Department and put it under the I. C. C. in this fit yielded to the one-man filibuster of Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, chairman of the Post Office Committee. Senator McKellar threatened to talk to the end of the session if need be, to thwart the purpose which was obviously the will of the majority of senators.

Second McKellar Victory

This was the second one-man victory of Senator McKellar, for almost alone he is blocking Senate action on the House reform bill to put presidential postmasters under the civil service.

In some respects the House version of the housing bill is more liberal

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Czechs' Attitude on Spain Involved in Portuguese Rift

LISBON, Port., Aug. 19 (AP)—The Portuguese Government has broken diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia because the Prague Government refused to let Portugal buy arms and because of the Czechoslovakian attitude toward Spanish non-intervention, an official communiqué said today.

The Government statement disclosed that the Portuguese Minister to Czechoslovakia left Prague for Vienna yesterday with the Legation staff, leaving the task of looking after Portuguese interests in the middle European republic to the Italian Minister.

Czechoslovakia's refusal to permit Portugal, the peninsular neighbor of Spain, to buy war materials was due, the communiqué asserted, "to third party influences and pressure exerted by those interested in delaying Portugal's rearmament."

The dispute had its origin two years ago, the communiqué continued, when Portugal placed a large order for machine guns with the Ceskoslovenske Zebrojovka factory in pursuance of her rearmament program.

But the factory informed the Portuguese Minister at Prague, July 23, that the Czechoslovakian Government had refused permission to supply the armament because of the attitude Portugal had assumed with regard to non-intervention in the 13-months-old Spanish civil war.

The Portuguese Minister expressed his surprise, several notes were exchanged and finally démarches were made, it was said.

More than a month ago Portugal contributed to the disabling of the 27-nation Spanish non-intervention system by withdrawing facilities for a patrol of her frontier to prevent arms and soldiers from reaching Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the insurgent leader.

Laid to "Third Parties"

The Lisbon communiqué said that the Prague Government had offered several different explanations of its attitude, including the statement that equivalent measures had been taken regarding an order for arms placed by Mexico.

It was also pleaded that Czechoslovakia's own arms requirements made it impossible to fulfill the order for machine guns, according to the communiqué.

"Portugal immediately saw the true meaning of Czechoslovakia's attitude," the statement went on, "and understood it was due to third party influences and pressure exerted by those interested in delaying Portuguese rearmament."

Portugal declared that she would wait until Aug. 5 for a definite reply from Czechoslovakia, thereafter reserving her attitude. This was followed by the diplomatic breach.

Czech Statement Calls Action 'Unprecedented'; Envoy Stays at Lisbon

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Czechoslovakian Government today voiced astonishment over the Portuguese decision to break diplomatic relations because of a munitions dispute.

The Lisbon Government's action was described by the Government here as "unprecedented."

The Foreign Office issued a communiqué asserting that "no political or diplomatic conflicts have existed or now exist between Czechoslovakia and Portugal.

"It is, therefore, unprecedented in the history of international relations that failure of business negotiations should have led to this formal and unilateral breaking of diplomatic relations.

The communiqué explained that the Portuguese Government sometime ago negotiated with a Czechoslovakian arms concern for delivery of a certain type of weapon. When it developed that this concern could not fill the order—the plant operating to capacity production on a Czechoslovakian government order—the Portuguese Government offered to accept delivery of a different type of weapon. This was refused.

The upshot was the withdrawal of the Portuguese Minister. The Czechoslovakian Minister is remaining at his Lisbon post.

Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

nitely for the Portuguese army, not for Gen. Francisco Franco—a fact which it declared the Czech Government well knew. Yet, owing to "third party influences and pressure from parties interested in holding up Portuguese rearmament," the Czech Government refused to allow the factory to deliver the machine guns in question.

According to the official Czech explanation issued at Prague today it was found impossible for the factory to supply the machine guns within a period stipulated in the original order. Guns of another type were offered instead, but Portugal refused to have them. The incident is described therefore as being due solely "to failure of business negotiations."

Statisticians, however, who have taken the trouble to reduce the situation to figures raise the question of why Portugal should need fresh machine guns in such a hurry. The peace-time strength of the Portuguese army is only 45,000. An army of this size couldn't need 5000 machine guns in a hurry unless it was about to go to war. A certain skepticism therefore exists here as to final destination of the guns in question.

Philadelphia Vote Rolls Show G. O. P. in Lead

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 (AP)—Republicans in Philadelphia hold a lead of 89,634 over Democrats, party leaders estimated yesterday, on the basis of unofficial returns from the fourth and final day of voter enrollment under the new permanent registration law. They said approximately 800,000 Philadelphians would be eligible to vote in the September 14 primaries. Unofficial registration totals were: Republicans, 442,237; Democrats, 352,523; non-partisan and miscellaneous, 21,757. In the 1936 registration, Republicans enrolled 523,599; Democrats, 407,468.

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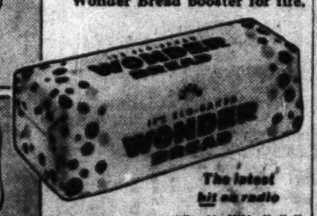

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Trail Begins Where Road Ends

Riders of the Wilderness
Cavalcade Starting for Climb in Olympic Mountains, State of Washington

28 States Spend $2,000,000 a Year For Tourist Ads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—No wonder out-of-state license plates have become so common in the various state recreation spots that their parking lots display a fascinating assortment of State insignia on automobiles. The Council of State Governments has just made a survey of the amounts officially appropriated by the states this year for attracting tourists, and finds it makes a neat total of $2,000,000.

Twenty-eight states are competing for the vacation business of Mr. and Mrs. Motorist and their family, the council reports. Pennsylvania is so deeply concerned about getting visitors to its wooded mountains that its Legislature set aside $500,000 for the biennial period. Washington, at the other side of the continent, did just about as well with a $250,000 yearly appropriation for its Progress Commission.

Nine New States Join

Nine new states joined the publicity parade this year, the Council finds. Michigan went at the job in earnest with a $300,000 appropriation for advertising through June 30, 1939, to be divided among three tourist associations. Michigan is also making its highways attractive to out-of-state visitors by setting up rest lodges at four corners of the State, at which motor travelers can get information about the vacation possibilities of the State and even about its neighbors. Roadside picnic spots developed by the State Conservation department are also designed to speak louder than words to the family taking its vacation on wheels.

Oklahoma has stepped right up to the front of the line by voting $100,000 for its newly established Oklahoma State Travel and Tourist Bureau to spend in the next two years. And its neighbor, Arkansas, not willing that anyone should get that far without a visit to its lovely Ozarks, has set aside $12,000 for a State Publicity Advisory Commission.

States with an ocean beach naturally want to make bids for the folks who set out to see their native land, and New Jersey did it this year to the tune of $150,000, for its state council. Colorado is putting in a good word for the Rocky Mountains by authorizing an expenditure of $150,000 over the next two years.

Iowa Seeks Tourists

Although Iowa is famed not for resorts but for tall corn, it, too, is registering its interest in the touring public with a $5000 appropriation for its Greater Iowa Commission. Nevada set aside $2500 for a new state Board of Publicity.

And now for the two leading year-round tourist states—California and Florida. What did they appropriate? Nothing. That is, they spent no money officially. Private associations deal out so much cash for state advertising in these commonwealths that the states do not feel called upon to assist, it is pointed out in the August issue of State Government, organ of the Council.

TOMATO JUICE picks up with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Trained Foresters Lead Vacationists To Last of Original Frontier Woodlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Trail Riders of the Wilderness who toured the Olympic Mountains last summer will do so again this year from Aug. 19 to Sept. 1.

The Trail Riders expeditions, organised by the American Forestry Association in 1933, are, according to their folders, "to provide a simple and inexpensive means of public enjoyment of America's remaining wilderness areas." Accompanied by trained foresters and in groups of 25, they turn their back on civilization. Quoting further from the folder:

"Your trail begins where the road ends. You see nature unmarred by man, virgin forests untrod save by the wild things that haunt them. You see unnamed lakes, mountains that seem to touch the stars—solitudes where creation still holds its masterpieces."

The 1937 expeditions include the Great Smoky Mountains of South Carolina and Tennessee; Flathead-Sun River Wilderness, Montana; Wind River Wilderness, Wyoming; Gila Wilderness, New Mexico; Sawtooth Mountains, Idaho; and the Olympic Wilderness, Washington.

Those who go on the expeditions are intended to be people made congenial by a common love of the untamed out-of-doors.

President Urges Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANTEO, Roanoke Island, N. C., Aug. 19—President Roosevelt's ringing defense of democracy in his Roanoke Island speech yesterday, coupled with his avowal that "I seek no change in the form of American Government" is taken to be the opening stroke in his campaign to "re-educate" the American people in defense of his objectives.

Having suffered a series of reverses in Congress, the President is believed to feel the need of placing himself in closer touch with public opinion.

After the President finished, a message from Anthony Eden, Foreign Minister of Great Britain, was read, saying of the spirit of the early settlers that "We are proud to think of the part that men of English race have played in its kindling . . . It is on occasions such as this that we appreciate more keenly than ever the ties of friendship that exist between the English-speaking peoples of the world."

Cites Lord Macaulay

President Roosevelt began his campaign with a long and familiar defense by Lord Macaulay in 1857 of government by "a class which is, and knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order." The British statesman foresaw doom for the United States because a "distressed and discontented majority" could control government.

President Roosevelt declared that "almost, methinks, I am reading not from Macaulay but from a resolution of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Liberty League, the National Association of Manufacturers or the editorials written at the behest of some well-known newspaper proprietors."

The President then quoted further from Macaulay: "Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor," and by contrast, epitomized the Roosevelt creed in these words:

Again It Is "My Friends"

"Mine is a different anchor. They do not believe in democracy—I do. My anchor is democracy—and more democracy. And, my friends, I am of the firm belief that the nation, by an overwhelming majority, supports my opposition to the vesting of supreme power in the hands of any class, numerous but select."

Thus the President expressed anew his appeal to "My friends"—the great voting masses the "will of the majority."

His text was "pioneering for the preservation of our fundamental institutions against the ceaseless attack of those who have no faith in democracy."

Thus is the keynote struck for what may be a notable campaign in American history: President Roosevelt's struggle to regain control of Congress and complete the enactment of his permanent New Deal program.

Eden Pays Tribute To Colonial Pioneers In Cabled Message

MANTEO, Roanoke Island, N. C., Aug. 18 (AP)—The message of Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, to the celebration was read by Representative Warren G. Lindsay, of North Carolina, immediately after the address by President Roosevelt.

"The celebration of this event cannot fail to stir the heart of every Englishman, on whom it impresses vividly the realization of the part that his forefathers played in the foundation of this great country," Mr. Eden said.

"It is on occasions such as this that we appreciate more keenly than ever the ties of friendship that exist between the English-speaking countries of the world. We share the pride of Americans in thinking of the little band of pioneers among whom was the mother of Virginia Dare, who so bravely tried to establish themselves in the new land.

"Though the efforts of the early settlers were at first unsuccessful, the spirit of enterprise which led finally to the building up of the United States of America could not be quenched. It is a spirit that has been conspicuous throughout the history of the development of the American people, and we are proud to think of the part that men of English race have played in its kindling.

"I feel it is an honour to be able today to join with you in paying homage to the memory of these pioneers, and in particular to the memory of Virginia Dare, the first child born to them, and baptized by them on Roanoke Island."

Ottawa Vetoes Alberta Laws

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Aug. 19

Exercising its constitutional powers, the Dominion Government Aug. 17 disallowed three Alberta statutes passed early this month affecting the operation of chartered banks within that Province.

Action was taken a few hours after Alberta's Social Credit Government, headed by Premier William Aberhart, notified the Federal Government it would not facilitate a court reference to determine validity of the bills.

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President Restates Faith in Rule By People

MANTEO, Roanoke Island, N. C., Aug. 18 (AP)—Following are salient portions of President Roosevelt's address at the 350th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare:

"Until recent years history was taught as a series of facts and dates. Today we are beginning to look more closely into the events which preceded those great social and economic and political changes which have deeply affected the known history of the world. . . .

"It is a simple fact which cannot too often be stressed that an overwhelming majority of those who came to the colonies from England and Scotland and Ireland and Wales and France and Holland and Sweden belonged to what our British cousins would, even today, call 'the lower middle classes.' The opportunity they sought was something they did not have at home—opportunity freely to exercise their own chosen form of religion, opportunity to get into an environment where there were no classes, opportunity to escape from a system which still contained most of the elements of feudalism.

"This is not in derogation of those pioneers. It is rather in praise of them. They had the courage, physically and mentally, by deed and word, to seek better things, to try to capture ideals and hopes forbidden to them by the laws and rules of their own home lands."

The President then turned to the subject of popular rule.

In the half century that followed (after Thomas Jefferson's presidency) there was constant war between those who, like Andrew Jackson, believed in a democracy conducted by and for a complete cross-section of the population, and those who, like the directors of the Bank of the United States and their friends in the United States Senate, believed in the conduct of government by a self-perpetuating group at the top of the ladder. That this was the clear line of demarcation—the fundamental difference of opinion in regard to American institutions—is proved by an amazingly interesting letter which Lord Macaulay wrote in 1857 to an American friend.

This friend of his had written a book about Thomas Jefferson. Macaulay said, "You are surprised to learn that I have not a high opinion of Mr. Jefferson and I am surprised at your surprise. I am certain that I never wrote a line and that I have never . . . uttered a word indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in a state ought to be entrusted to the majority of citizens told by the head; in other words, to the poorest and most ignorant part of society." Macaulay, in other words, was opposed to what we call "popular government."

He went on to say, "I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty, or civilization, or both."

The Future of America

Then, speaking of England, he says "I have not the smallest doubt that, if we had a purely democratic government here, the effect would be the same . . . you may think that your country (speaking of America) enjoys an exception from these evils . . . I am of a very different opinion. Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the Old World, and while that is the case, the Jeffersonian polity may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity.

"But the time will come when New England will be as thickly peopled as Old England. Wages will be as low and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birminghams, and in those Manchesters and Birminghams hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work.

"Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Distress everywhere makes the laborer mutinous and discontented and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million while another cannot get a full meal."

And then Macaulay goes on to tell his American friend how they handled such situations in England. He says:

"In bad years there is plenty of grumbling here and sometimes a little rioting, but it matters little. For here the sufferers are not the rulers. The supreme power is in the hands of a class, numerous indeed, but select . . . an educated class . . . a class which is, and knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order. Accordingly, the malcontents are firmly yet gently restrained. The bad time got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent. The springs of national prosperity soon begin to flow again . . . and all is tranquillity and cheerfulness."

Stamp Rush Swamps Manteo Post Office

By the Associated Press

Manteo, N. C., Aug. 18

The tiny post office here was doing a bumper business today as crowds clamored for the first stamps commemorating the birth of Virginia Dare.

"We were sent three quarters of a million of them," said Postmaster Evans of this village of fewer than 1000 year-round residents, "and at the rate they are going they'll be all sold out today."

Thousands, including Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, stood patiently in line as stamps marched over the counter in battalions. The Governor bought several for President Roosevelt, an enthusiastic collector.

Sees Disciples of Macaulay

Almost, methinks, I am reading not from Macaulay but from a resolution of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Liberty League, the National Association of Manufacturers or the editorials written at the behest of some well-known newspaper proprietors.

Like these gentlemen of 1937, Macaulay in 1857 painted this gloomy picture of the future of the United States:

"I cannot help foreboding the worst. It is quite plain that your government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority . . . the day will come when . . . a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a legislature . . . on one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights . . . on the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists . . . and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessities. . . . I seriously apprehend that you will, in some such season of adversity . . . do things which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you will act like people who should in a year of scarcity devour all the seed corn and thus make the next year a year, not of scarcity but of absolute famine. . . . There is nothing to stop you. Your constitution is all sail and no anchor. . . . Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your republic will be . . . laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth."

That, my friends, with all due respect to Lord Macaulay, is an excellent representation of the cries of alarm which rise today from the throats of American Lord Macaulays. They tell you that America drifts toward the Scylla of dictatorship on the one hand, or the Charybdis of anarchy on the other. Their anchor for the salvation of the ship of state is Macaulay's anchor: "Supreme power . . . in the hands of a class, numerous indeed, but select; of an educated class, of a class which is, and knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order."

A Different Anchor

Mine is a different anchor. They do not believe in democracy—I do. My anchor is democracy—and more democracy. And, my friends, I am of the firm belief that the nation, by an overwhelming majority, supports my opposition to the vesting of supreme power in the hands of any class, numerous but select.

It is of interest to read Macaulay's letter with care—for I find in it no reference to the improving of the living conditions of the poor, to the encouragement of better homes or greater wages, of steadier work. I find no reference to the averting of panics, no words for the encouragement of the farmer—nothing at all. In fact, except the suggestion that "malcontents are firmly but gently restrained" . . . in the interest of the "security of property and the maintenance of order."

I conceive it to be true that I am just as strongly in favor of the security of property and the maintenance of order as Lord Macaulay, or as the American Lord Macaulays who thunder today. And in this the American people are with me, too. But we cannot go along with the tory insistence that salvation lies in the vesting power in the hands of a select class, and that if America does not come to that system, America will perish.

Macaulay condemned the American scheme of government based on popular majority. In this country 80 years later his successors do not yet dare openly to condemn the American form of government by popular majority, for they profess adherence to the form, while, at the same time, their every act shows their opposition to the very fundamentals of democracy. They love to intone praise of liberty, to mouth phrases about the sanctity of our Constitution—but in their hearts they distrust majority rule because an enlightened majority will not tolerate the abuses which a privileged minority would seek to foist upon the people as a whole.

Urges Frank Statement

Since the determination of this minority is to substitute their will for that of the majority, would it not be more honest for them, instead of using the Constitution as a cloak to hide their real designs, to come out frankly and say: "We agree with Macaulay that the American form of government will lead to disaster and therefore we seek a change in the American form of government as laid down by the founding fathers?"

They seek to substitute their own will for that of the majority, for they would serve their own interest above the general welfare. They reject the principle of the greater good for the greater number, which is the cornerstone of democratic government.

Under democratic government the poorest are no longer necessarily the most ignorant part of society. I agree with the saying of one of our famous statesmen who devoted himself to the principle of majority rule: "I respect the aristocracy of learning; I deplore the plutocracy of wealth; but thank God for the democracy of the heart."

I seek no change in the form of American Government. Majority rule must be preserved as the safeguard of both liberty and civilization.

Under it property can be secure; under it abuses can end; under it order can be maintained—and all of this for the simple, cogent reason that to the average of our citizenship can be brought a life of greater opportunity, of greater security, of greater happiness.

"Those worthy hopes led the father and mother of Virginia Dare and the fathers and mothers from many nations through many centuries to seek new life in the New World. Pioneering it was called in the olden days; pioneering it still is—pioneering for the preservation of our fundamental institutions against the ceaseless attack of those who have no faith in democracy. Fortitude and courage on our part succeed the fortitude and courage of those who planted a colony on this Island in the days of Good Queen Bess.

San Antonio Marks 80th Anniversary Of Texas-to-California Stage Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—On an August day in 1857 a stage coach set out of San Antonio for San Diego, Calif., inaugurating an epoch-making mail and passenger service. This was three years before the famed pony express was started between St. Joseph, Mo., and California.

Dan Quill, postmaster of San Antonio, would not let pass without notice this year the eightieth anniversary of the San Antonio-San Diego mail line—the first cross-country mail service through Texas and one of the longest stage lines ever operated. He had specially designed for the occasion a card which he sent by air mail to the San Diego postmaster. The card depicts an airplane at one end and a stage coach at the other and compared the present flying time of 10 hours and 10 minutes between the two cities with the 34 days originally required for the coach trip.

Evidently the original stage line later speeded up its schedule, for some historians recount that it was a 25-day journey between the Texas and California termini, with one-way fare $200. The line operated for some 20 years.

The San Antonio-San Diego stage line also made history in that its route was generally followed in construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Young Democrats Deny McNutt Seeks Control

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19 (AP)—Frank Wickhem of Sioux Falls, S. D., president of the Young Democrats of America, describes as "utterly ridiculous" reports that Paul V. McNutt, U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, is seeking control of the organization in an effort to gain the Democratic presidential nomination in 1940.

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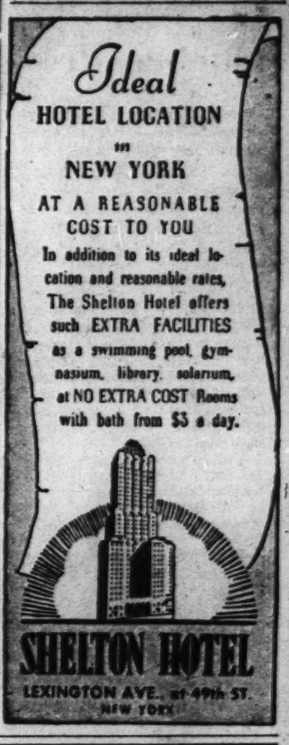

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SOLD IN ALL READING ROOMS

King Joins in Action Song at Boys' Camp

Cares of state forgotten when George VI visits Sussex fields to share in fun with boys of all classes at camp he founded in 1922.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHWOLD, Eng.—In blazing sunshine a long dark limousine swept up to the tents of "The Duke of York's Camp," pitched in the green Sussex fields here.

About 40 boy campers, working-class lads and "public school" boys, crowded round the car. From the front there stepped a man in a morning coat to open the rear door of the limousine. Out stepped another correctly attired man in black. A slight pause; out stepped a man in shorts, an open shirt and sports jacket—King George VI.

The King had come to spend a few informal hours, sharing the camping holiday which he annually gives boys of all classes. This camp is one of his most cherished activities. "It started as an idea of mine," King George said. He is not merely patron. It is his camp, which he founded 15 years ago.

Helps in Picture Taking

At King George's own request there was a slight pause while the boys took photographs of him. They had been scrambling and crowding one another. "You'll never get a good picture that way," King George told them. "You're too near. Step back a bit."

King George made a speech, impromptu, in the camp theater, and afterward he joined in the camp sing-song.

Joining in a Southwold camp sing-song means you really join in. The speciality of the camp is the type of song in which there are periods of silence with arm actions taking the place of words.

In "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," for instance (and it is a good instance because this is the favorite of King and boys) the arms are spread wide apart when the word "spreading" would ordinarily be sung, and the chest tapped, the head (nut) tapped, and one arm raised aloft to finish acting that particular line. Then the song goes on in words until the line occurs again.

King Knows Songs Well

By the time the sing-song came round King George had taken off his jacket and had merely a "pull-over" over his tennis shirt. He joined in the songs with a will. He knows them too well to be caught doing the wrong actions at the wrong time, but once or twice he couldn't go on for laughing and "answered back" the conductor when the latter tried to "bully" him.

King George went to see a Cornish elm he had planted at the entrance to the camp last year. When it was beginning to grow a wandering horse bit the top off. So, hearing this, King George, amid loud laughter, made the Town Clerk of Southwold a present of a sixpenny book on gardening.

After watching the boys play games King George had to be off. He would have liked to spend the usual night or two under canvas with his young friends, as he always did when Duke of York, but he is too busy now as King. He put on his jacket once again and waved the camp good-by.

© Fox

They've Reached the Tree Part in "The Spreading Chestnut Tree"
The Group Are Some of the 400 Boys and Their Friends Gathered at the "Duke of York's Camp" at Southwold in Sussex. The Duke, Now the King of Britain, Is the Singer in the Dark Sweater and Shorts on the Front Row Right

A 'French Salzbourg' Is Goal of Orange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, France—An effort to transform Orange—picturesque Provençal city of Roman ruins—into "the French Salzbourg," has been launched by M. Robert Brisacq, director of the Antique Theater of Orange.

To transform his project into fact, he staged a fortnight of music and drama, international in character, in Orange during the summer. The program included Wagner's "The Walkyrie" and "Julius Ceasar" by Shakespeare, with more than 300 actors taking part. Beethoven, Racine, Mozart, Rossini, Berlioz and Verdi were also represented. Most of these performances were given in the Antique Theater. Others were presented in the ruins of a Roman temple which still stands in Orange.

The Orange theater, one of the most famous in France, has served as a theater for almost two thousand years, having been constructed in the days when the Romans held Gaul. In consequence, it was possible to stage Shakespeare's Roman drama of Julius Ceasar in a setting which is intrinsically Roman.

"By logic and reason," says M. Brisacq, "Orange should be the French Salzbourg, an international shrine for the pilgrims of music and art. It is located in the heart of the Gallo-Roman "province," which is the cradle of our civilization. Orange, with a radiant sun, has an ideal climate; its past, from Marcus Aurelius to Charlemagne, from William of Orange to Louis XIV; also the almost miraculous way in which the old Roman wall, before which thousands of plays have been presented, has been preserved—all this encourages me and stimulates us to make of Orange a universal center for the best drama and the best music of the ages."

Franco Takes Glassworks Town

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Aug. 19 (AP)—The insurgent radio at Bilbao announced yesterday that Gen. Francisco Franco's troops have occupied the town of Arenas, 28 miles from Santander.

Arenas is 11½ miles north of Reinosa, important northern Spanish town taken earlier in the week by the insurgents in their campaign against Government-held Santander.

The radio communiqué said that 1700 Government militiamen surrendered.

In taking the town of Arenas the insurgents captured their first glassworks. The factory was in good condition and furnaces will be lighted Friday to start production of glass badly needed in a dozen towns and cities where bombs and shells have left scarcely a window intact.

A Government communiqué claimed that a surprise sortie of Asturian and Santander troops from the mountains west of Reinosa had driven back the left flank of the insurgents there.

The Government troops were said to have swept the insurgents from their trenches along the Palencia highway.

Quebec Provincial Police Take Turns at Helm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—One of the most outstanding police units on the North American Continent is being organized under the jurisdiction of Premier Maurice Duplessis of the Province of Quebec. New ideas seldom if ever tried in a modern police force are being introduced.

All members of the force are to be of equal rank. Brief spells of authority will be bestowed on individual members when deemed the most suitable to handle any specific case. All will rank as detectives and will take orders from one of the force believed to be the most suitable man to be placed in charge of that case.

This is intended to do away with jealousy and interdepartmental politics. Salaries will all be the same. Later results will count, and increases in pay will be made accordingly, although there will be no promotion as regards rank. The detective with more ability than his brother detectives will receive more pay. All today are on probation, and those whose work is not satisfactory will be weeded out.

High Educational Tests

Applications are pouring in for this, perhaps the most unusual police force in the world. To date, few have been able to pass the physical and educational tests necessary for the Provincial Police of Quebec.

The force today is the youngest police department on the continent. The members are in their early twenties; the majority are university graduates and others have high school certificates.

A feature which is being installed for the force is a short-wave broadcasting system through which headquarters can keep in touch with the men in all parts of the Province. Automobiles used by members of the force will be equipped with receiving sets.

Division headquarters are to be established in strategic sections of the Province, where several men will be kept on hand to cover any type of trouble which might arise in their territory.

Three Branches Merged

Three branches of the Provincial Police will be merged—the general office, the traffic bureau, and the liquor control police. With men trained to handle any type of crime and traffic or liquor law violations, time and money will be saved.

A statistical and identification bureau is being organized which will extend its work beyond ordinary fingerprint activities. It will contain information and descriptions of all known convicts.

The statistical department will operate a press service through which the newspapers may receive reports of accidents and criminal cases throughout the Province. The Provincial Police Department will also seek closer co-operation with police forces in all cities and towns of the Province.

Navy Watertender Hero Of Blast Fatal to Seven

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19 (AP)—W. T. McCallum, water tender second class aboard the U. S. destroyer Cassin, was described today by survivors as the hero of the explosion of a steam pipe aboard the vessel which neither he nor six civilian employees at the navy yard survived. Eight men told how Mr. McCallum covered himself with oil and wrapped a blanket about his head to enter the searing atmosphere of the room to shut the valve.

A naval board of inquiry examined wreckage in the fire room, seeking the cause for the explosion.

Record Crop of Pinto Beans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

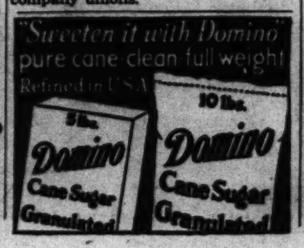
FORT MORGAN, Colo.—Charles Dearbaugh, the largest pinto bean farmer in Colorado for the past 10 years, has the greatest acreage this year that has ever been planted in this State. He has 2000 acres planted to pinto beans. Mr. Dearbaugh's ranch is located on Little Muddy Creek. With an average stand, Mr. Dearbaugh should harvest 1,000,000 pounds of pinto beans this fall, with an estimated return of $50,000. In 1927 he received $30,000 for his bean crop, which at that time was the largest bean crop ever raised in Colorado.

Shipyard Workers Vote to End Strike

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—A stormy meeting of more than 1000 of the estimated 15,000 shipyard workers on strike in the port of New York early today voted 632 to 567 to call off the strike and return to work.

A group of about 100 workers of the Robbins shipyards, said, however, that they would continue to picket the Robbins yards. John Green, president of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, said the resumption of work would give the union "a breathing spell" so that it could prepare for labor board elections already ordered.

Mr. Green said the strike had won recognition on many fronts, higher wages and "exposed and smashed" company unions.



Roumanian Vote Shows Wide Gain For Conservatism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—County and municipal elections held in many parts of Roumania show that the moderate constitutional parties are supported by a majority of the Roumanian peoples. The extreme nationalistic, anti-Semitic, authoritarian parties altogether have polled less than a third of all the votes. And these extreme parties are not growing in numbers.

In recent elections the democratically-inclined National Peasant Party won 130,000 votes, the National Liberty Party, which now conducts the Government and is moderately progressive, 110,000 and the extremist National Christian Party only 50,000.

The total results of all elections held during the present year gave the Government 497,000 votes, the National Peasants 438,000, and the Nationalistic, anti-Semitic parties altogether 411,000.

As the mandate of the present Parliament has almost expired, general elections are expected comparatively soon. It is believed they will bring a decisive majority to the constitutional parties. Revolutionary, dictatorial nationalism is thought to be ebbing as it seems to be in France, the Netherlands and Belgium.

'Bike' Rider Surprises

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Mrs. Harry Welton was a bit surprised when she looked out of her front window and saw her second cousin, W. C. Bailey, 84, of Underhill, Vt., hop from his bicycle. Mr. Bailey, a retired farmer, said he pedaled to Illinois in 16 days, and made the trip "just for the ride."

New Proposal for Palestine Before League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Aug. 19—A new plan for Palestine is understood to have been set forth but not advocated in a secret report to the League Council prepared by the mandates commission.

A veil of mystery surrounds this document to which the finishing touches were put yesterday. But there is reason to believe that it neither accepts nor rejects the Royal Commission's plan for partition. The arguments for and against are understood to have been assembled and a section of the report has also been devoted to the question of how the change-over might be conducted.

It is this section which, it is believed, contains the new plan, namely: That Britain should administer the country temporarily as three separate mandated districts with special provisions for the protection of minorities and for the transfer of minority groups from one district to another.

Since the report is secret naturally no details are available. But presumably the three mandated areas would correspond roughly to those proposed by the Royal Commission for Arab and Jewish states respectively and an east-west corridor containing the holy places. It is evidently in the minds of some members of the mandates commission that this transitory regime might become more or less permanent, thus avoiding some of the inevitable fiscal, political and administrative difficulties which must unavoidably arise if there are two independent states in such a small area.

The next stage will open when the mandates commission's report is considered by the League Council next month. It is expected that this will be the occasion for a battle of wits between those who want to delay Britain's surrender of its mandate and Britain who wants to proceed as fast as possible with the task of introducing the new regime.

However, Britain, as mandatory, has definitely adopted the standpoint that the present situation is unworkable owing to the irreconcilable difference between the Arabs and the Jews. It is therefore expected that the Council will be obliged to let Britain start negotiations with the Jews and Arabs respectively with the view to finding the exact boundaries of their respective states. This would still leave the question open as to what kind of regime was to be established there.

The Zionist Congress has already authorized Dr. Chaim Weizmann to negotiate with Britain for a frontier of country than is proposed in the Peel commission report and the decision is now in process of being ratified by a new Jewish agency council meeting in Zurich. The Arabs on the other hand still insist that Palestine should not be divided.

ZURICH, Switz., Aug. 19 (AP)—Felix M. Warburg, prominent American Jew, warned of a break in the Jewish front on Palestine yesterday.

He asserted that non-Zionist American Jews would withdraw cooperation from the Zionists if the Zionist general council authorizes negotiations with the British Government on the controversial British proposal to partition Palestine.

In an address before the Jewish Agency for Palestine, he suggested an Arab-Jewish round-table conference to arrive at an understanding under the present British mandate as an alternative to the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.

He said that American non-Zionist Jews would make adherence to such a plan a necessary condition to continued co-operation with the Zionists.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Agency and of the World Zionist Congress, replied to Mr. Warburg. He said:

"Any understanding with the Palestine Jews, predicted on the principle of restricted immigration, would allow Jews to come to Palestine, not of their own right, but on sufferance.

"Any such understanding is unacceptable to any Jew."

'Judgment Day' by Rice Is Banned at The Hague

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19 (AP)—The burgomaster of The Hague today banned production of the play, "Judgment Day," by the American playwright, Elmer Rice, because it "too clearly alluded to the Reichstag fire trial."

Marinus Van Der Lubbe, a young Dutchman, was executed at Leipzig, Germany, and beheaded Oct. 1, 1934, as a Communist incendiarist who set fire to Berlin's Reichstag building).

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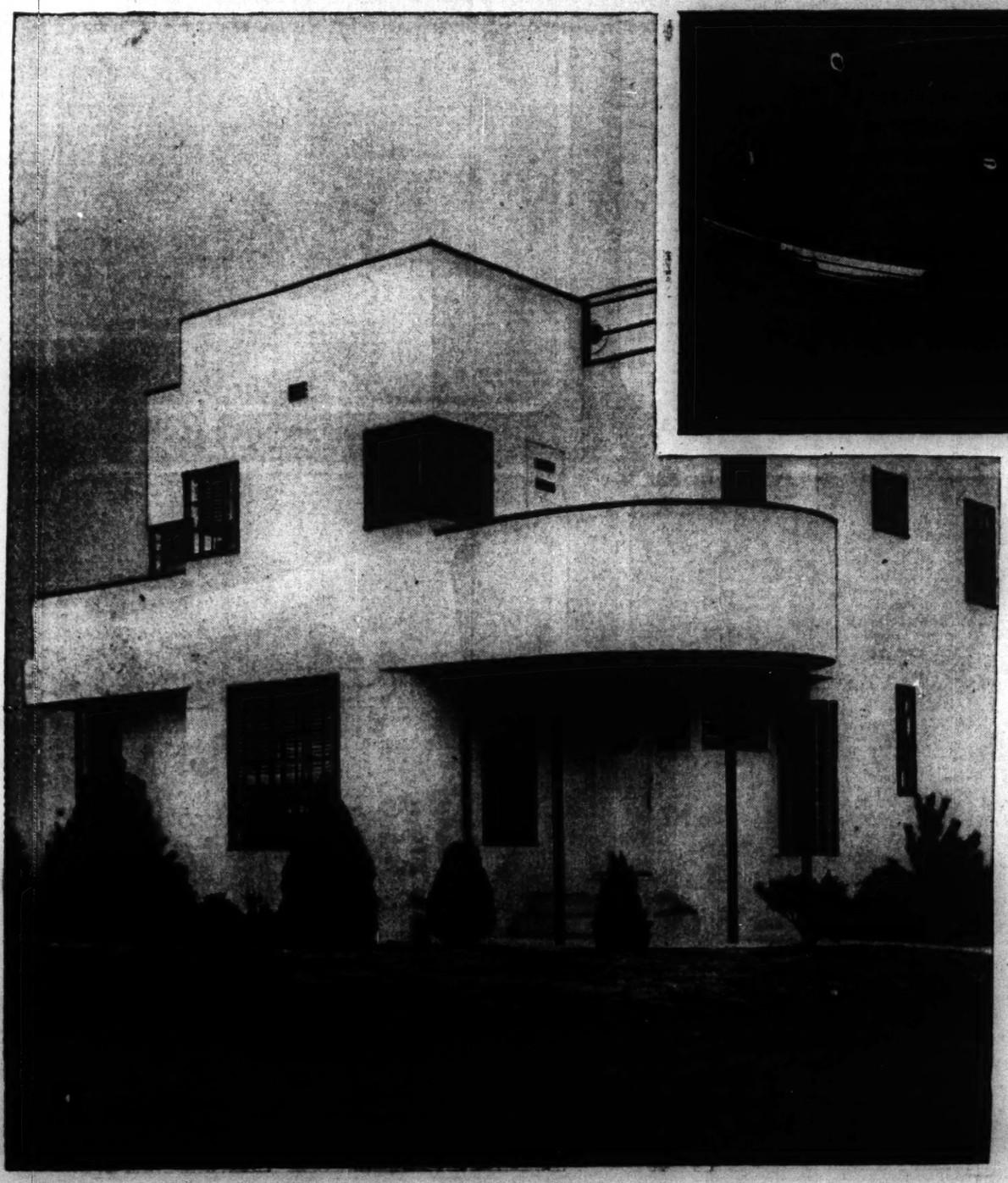

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SELL NEW YORK'S FIRST FAMILIES FIRST

Keeping It In the Family: Governor's Wife for Senate?

(Continued from Page 1)

term as Governor has expired—in other words, 1940.

Since he can't have the seat, those in the know say, he would like to keep it in the family.

Senator Black may resign immediately to take the Supreme Court post for which he has been confirmed or he may not resign until October, depending upon advice given him by the President.

Governor Graves decided to come to Washington to confer with the President and members of the Alabama political delegation on the wisdom of his plans. He brought with him a copy of the state constitution and law code.

May Seek Full Term

Whether Mrs. Graves is to serve as a mere stop-gap to aid the Governor in avoiding favoritism in the special election he must call to name a permanent successor to Senator Black, or whether she is to be allowed to run as the candidate of the powerful Graves political machine in that election, the Governor has not yet made clear. Best-informed observers feel that he will pursue the latter course, giving Mrs. Graves the opportunity of seeking election for a full six-year term at the close of her temporary term.

Several constitutional questions have to be cleared up before the Governor's course becomes clear. One controversy hinges around the use of the word "forthwith" in connection with the obligation of the Governor to call a special election to fill a vacancy. Some say he must call the election for the earliest possible date. Others insist that he must issue the call immediately but can fix a date a year hence if he desires.

The question has also arisen whether the Governor can commission his appointees to the Senate in Washington or whether he must return to Alabama soil to act. He will have to move quickly if Mrs. Graves is to take the oath of office before Congress adjourns.

New Political Development

The prospective appointment of a wife as a political maneuver caused considerable stir on Capitol Hill Widows have been given seats before as a solution to ticklish political situations, but not wives of living politicians.

If appointed and seated, Mrs. Graves will be the fourth woman to sit in the Senate. The first, Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, of Georgia, was given the honor of sitting one day. Mrs. Hattie Caraway (D), of Arkansas, the only woman now in the Senate, succeeded her husband in 1931. Mrs. Huey Long served out the unexpired term of her husband last year.

Governor Graves and his wife are first cousins. Both are descendants of William Wyatt Bibb and Thomas Bibb, first two governors of Alabama. Many attribute much of the governor's political astuteness to his wife.

The reaction of conservatives to rumors of Mrs. Graves' appointment was satirically summed up by Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota. "We hope she will not have to go outside her immediate family for necessary office help," he told the House.

Drawn by a Staff Artist

Mrs. Dixie Graves

Her Husband, Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama, Is Expected to Name Her to the United States Senate When Senator Hugo L. Black Resigns to Take His Place on the Supreme Court

Strike of Dock Workers At New York Called Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—The strike of waterfront workers called by the International Longshoremen's Association against coastwise steamship lines was called off today, it was announced by Joseph P. Ryan, I. L. A. president.

The strike, which temporarily "marooned" 280 cruise passengers aboard the Clyde-Mallory liner Algonquin, off the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, began yesterday.

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Seabury Assails Naming of Walker To Transit Post

(Continued from Page 1)

"qualifications" for his new job, and declares that "past history warrants careful consideration of (this) appointment."

The Women's City Club protest also was addressed to the Civil Service Commission.

"It has been brought to our attention that the new position of associate counsel as expert on grades and crossings, recently created by the Transit Commission of the City of New York is subject to confirmation by the state Civil Service Commission," it says.

"We look to you to thoroughly investigate the necessity for creating this new exempt position at this time, before giving your approval, and urge that a public hearing be held before you make a decision."

The City Affairs Committee protest was in the form of a public statement, and declares that the Walker appointment "is enough to leave one almost speechless."

"This is a gratuitous slap in the face of every decent-minded citizen in New York," it says. "The City Affairs Committee fought James J. Walker with all its resources through all the rottenness of his regime as Mayor, and will attempt with all its power to prevent this discredited official from raiding the city treasury for an undeserved pension, adding a further burden upon the shoulders of a long-suffering citizenry. We believe that every enlightened citizen and every civic and professional group will be heard on this outrageous appointment."

Protest

These protests follow publication yesterday of a letter by Samuel Seabury, chief counsel for the Hofstadter Legislative Committee, which investigated the Walker mayoralty, upon whose findings the Citizens' Union charges were based—a letter which the city affairs committee today characterizes as "admirable."

Mr. Walker came out simultaneously with a reply to Judge Seabury, in which he turns the pages of the record of the investigation and its aftermath to justify his conduct. He charges Mr. Seabury with having tried his case in the newspapers and with using "the same old warmed-over hash of innuendo, half-truth and misrepresentation" in his letter to the Transit Commission.

"In no instance was he (Mr. Seabury) ever able to support his statements with credible or corroborated testimony," he says. "I repeat again that neither Mr. Seabury nor anyone else has ever been able to prove one act in my more than 22 years of service, of malfeasance, misfeasance or non-feasance in public office."

Mr. Walker then comes strongly to the defense of Russell T. Sherwood, his financial agent while he was Mayor and whom Mr. Seabury has repeatedly attacked.

Sherwood's Trip

Mr. Walker reviews the record of Mr. Sherwood's honeymoon trip to Mexico and the efforts of Mr. Seabury to bring him back to New York to testify before the Hofstadter committee. He asserts that Mr. Sherwood made no attempt to evade the service of the Seabury subpoena servers, and that with these agents he went to an American lawyer, who informed him "in the presence of Mr. Seabury's men" that he was under no obligation to answer the subpoena.

"The lawyer further advised him to return the mileage fee he had received from the subpoena servers, which he did," Mr. Walker says. "Mr. Seabury's men accepted the return of fees and left."

"It was after that," he continues, "that the Seabury technique reached its top. He went to court and charged Mr. Sherwood, who committed no greater offense than to follow his lawyer's advice, with being a fugitive from justice, and succeeded in getting from the court an order fining Mr. Sherwood $50,000. But that was not all. The order did not provide for the fine alone, but commanded Sherwood to pay the fine and also to testify. Nobody knew better than Mr. Seabury that that was the best possible method to keep Sherwood out of the jurisdiction of the committee, and this was corroborated by one of his subpoena servers, who quoted one of his assistants, saying, 'Mark Sherwood missing. He is of more use to us that way than he would be present.'

"And still Seabury harps that Sherwood is a fugitive from testifying."

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

than the Senate measure; in others less so. This gives Administration leaders opportunity to angle in conference for the features which they prefer.

The House bill provides a program of $526,000,000 in the next three years, of which $500,000,000 in loans eventually would be returned to the Treasury. The Senate offered the larger sum of $726,000,000.

The House was more generous, however, in the vital matter of restrictions of the size of family units. It permits $5000-a-family unit on costs of the projects. This is contrary to the much more restrictive limit of $1000-a-room or $4000-a-family unit injected by conservative Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia in the Senate which was bitterly assailed by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, sponsor of the measure.

How Major Bills Stand

The legislative status of major bills follows:

Wagner-Steagall housing bill—passed by House and Senate; in conference.

Tax loophole closing bill—passed House; before Senate.

Third deficiency appropriations bill—passed House; may be brought up in Senate tomorrow.

Sugar marketing bill—in conference; faces White House veto.

Lower court procedure bill—Waiting presidential signature; Roosevelt may use bill as peg for statement on Supreme Court.

Wages and hours bill—passed Senate; stalled in House Rules Committee; House Democratic caucus to seek preferred status for bill at next session.

Failure of House and Senate conferees to agree on the sugar bill, plus dissatisfaction of the Florida delegation and the persistent threat of a presidential veto makes the outlook for this measure dubious.

Advocates of the wages and hours bill declare that the best they now hope for at this session is a pledge by the Democratic caucus that the Democratic Party favors enactment of the bill.

Mill Workers Tell Of 'Getting' Leader

NEW CUMBERLAND, W. Va., Aug. 19 (AP)—A labor board hearing on complaints against the Weirton Steel Company reverberated today to charges that mill workers had been sent to "get" union organizers.

Two employees, John Stuckey and Francis Moore, told of trips from the mill town of Weirton to New Cumberland and Steubenville, Ohio, for "special work" and asserted they had been offered "whisky and $20" to get an organizer of the Steel Workers Organizing Committtee.

They tesified that John Larkin, chairman of the Employees Representation Plan, sent them, and that he once told them they "could have hit" an organizer and left him in the woods.

Hundreds of men from the mills along the Ohio river jammed into the little court room in the Hancock County Court House as Mr. Moore averred they "just went and got" a union organizer in Steubenville.

After they "got" the organizer, Mr. Moore said, he stayed away from work several days but his next pay check was larger than usual.

Textile Conference Meets at Harrisburg

HARRISBURG, Penna., Ang. 19 (AP)—Labor leaders and mill operators gathered at Harrisburg today for a conference on problems of the textile industry arising from the recent strike in eastern states.

David L. Lawrence, Secretary of the Commonwealth, will represent Gov. George H. Earle, who is in Europe on vacation. The conference was called by the Governor.

Edward W. Pendergast, secretary of the Governor, said the exchange of views was made necessary by some "technical differences" which arose after a large part of the strike was settled. He did not explain the difficulties.

Firm to Recapitalize

NEW YORK (AP)—The Stock Exchange has approved lising of 929,762 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock and 5,499,358 shares of common stock to be issued under the recapitalization plan of International Paper & Power Co. Directors have taken final action on the plan and have set Sept. 25 for exchange of present shares for the new stock, or at an earlier date if registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission permits.

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A. F. of L. Challenges C. I. O. in Auto Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich., Aug. 19—Expiration of the C. I. O. exclusive bargaining contract with General Motors Corporation leaves a somewhat confused labor situation here, in which the following forces are at work:

1. The United Automobile Workers of America, affiliate of the C. I. O., is not immediately pressing for renewal of its bargaining contracts. Presumably union officials are awaiting the C. I. O. convention in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 23. And very likely they are also awaiting the fall heavy production season, when labor's ability to interrupt production is greatest.

2. The American Federation of Labor is pressing its organizing campaign from newly established regional headquarters, and hopes to be strong enough to break up the preferred C. I. O. position with General Motors by dividing labor so that the U. A. W. A. couldn't risk another strike to enforce its demands.

3. General Motors officials are sitting tight, awaiting developments.

The A. F. of L. action in opening regional offices undoubtedly presages an intensive campaign for control of the labor situation in this automotive center in which are located six major General Motors plants.

The office, which is to be a permanent administrative regional headquarters, is to be headed by Raymond W. Bellamy, former federal director of employment in Maryland. According to the statement announcing establishment of the office, made by Lewis G. Hines, organizational director in Detroit, the appointment of Mr. Bellamy was made by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

The action follows a survey which has been under way since early June. In announcing the program for the regional quarters here, Mr. Bellamy asserted that the Flint office would be similar in scope of activity to many others already established in the industrial states, "where legitimate labor activity has been supplemented, coerced and intimidated by irresponsible and radical groups which have advanced dictatorial and communistic theories, bringing all labor activities into ill repute and paralyzing industry with the usual imposition upon the American public."

Mr. Bellamy announced that the entire membership of the Independent Automobile Employees Association, recently formed local organization with an enrollment of several thousand automobile workers, will be affiliated with the A. F. of L., as well as all automobile workers A. F. of L.

C. I. O. Delays Call to Seamen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A conference called here for Aug. 21 by the Committee for Industrial Organization headquarters in Washington, to organize all unlicensed seamen and fishermen under the C. I. O. wing, has been postponed until Aug. 28, because of the failure of two groups, long affiliated A. F. of L. affiliates—the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders, and Wipers Association—immediately to fall in line.

C. I. O. organizers had invited these among other groups, including the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association, Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific Coast, Federated Fishermen's Council of the Pacific Coast, deck division, engine division, cooks and stewards division, Great Lakes district, National Maritime Union.

The Sailors' Union and the Marine Firemen, however, have held back, and A. F. of L. officials have declared the C. I. O. has gone about as far as it will in dividing strength with the Federation unions. Joan Hester, secretary-treasurer of the International Seamen's Union, which has its offices here, says he feels this marks the turning point in the campaign.

If the Aug. 28 meeting of the C. I. O. group is held, it is planned then to call here on Sept. 20 a convention for the formation of a C. I. O. National Industrial Maritime Federation. Organizations invited to attend this meeting would include all existing C. I. O. or progressive unions of longshoremen, warehousemen, seamen, licensed deck officers, licensed engineer officers, radio operators, shipyard and ship repair workers, fishermen, and inland boatmen.

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Winston Salem, N. C., W. 4th at Trade

Reproduction of Fitch Boat Sails in Philadelphia Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Port Day, celebrated recently in Philadelphia with a two-mile long water parade on the Delaware river, was one of the important events in the city's observance of the sesquicentennial of the Constitution. It followed a few days after an impressive parade of smaller pleasure craft on the Schuylkill river, climaxed by one of the most elaborate fireworks displays ever arranged in Philadelphia.

The Port Day parade and water pageant, in addition to being a feature of the sesquicentennial, also marked the 150th anniversary of John Fitch's first steamboat venture on the Delaware, and the eleventh anniversary of the completion of the Delaware river bridge.

Reproduction of Craft

In the bow of a reproduction of the Fitch boat stood impersonators of the inventor and of Robert Fulton, who later built a steamboat of his own—which received wider publicity.

The odd-looking craft with its half-dozen vertically hung paddles on each side, operated by a sprocket wheel and chain, was built by George Wehr, manager of the Philadelphia Derrick and Salvage Corporation—following paintings in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C. It functioned successfully, proceeding under its own power—which was supplied by a gasoline motor instead of a steam engine, however.

Another high point in the parade of more than 50 vessels, ranging from the nautical schoolship Annapolis down to rhythmically puffing tugs, was the appearance of George Washington, impersonated by Capt. Wesley R. Roe, in the act of crossing the Delaware in a small boat manned by colonially garbed oarsmen, and surrounded by cakes of ice—tied to it by strings and looking suspiciously like gasoline cans painted white.

Welcomed by Mayor

Mayor S. Davis Wilson, who had just presided at a lunch to some 1300 guests on a city dock, stepped down to the water's edge to welcome the boat.

In a brief address at the luncheon the Mayor declared, "We have good reason to celebrate and rejoice over the port of Philadelphia. It is well worth it. Today it is the second port in the country. It ought to be the first. The only obstacles are unnatural ones; the artificial obstacles that have been put upon it by freight differentials and discriminations in favor of other ports.

"In spite of those obstacles, the year 1936 was a record-breaker in every respect. The water-bourne commerce for the year totaled $1,116,270,564 in value."

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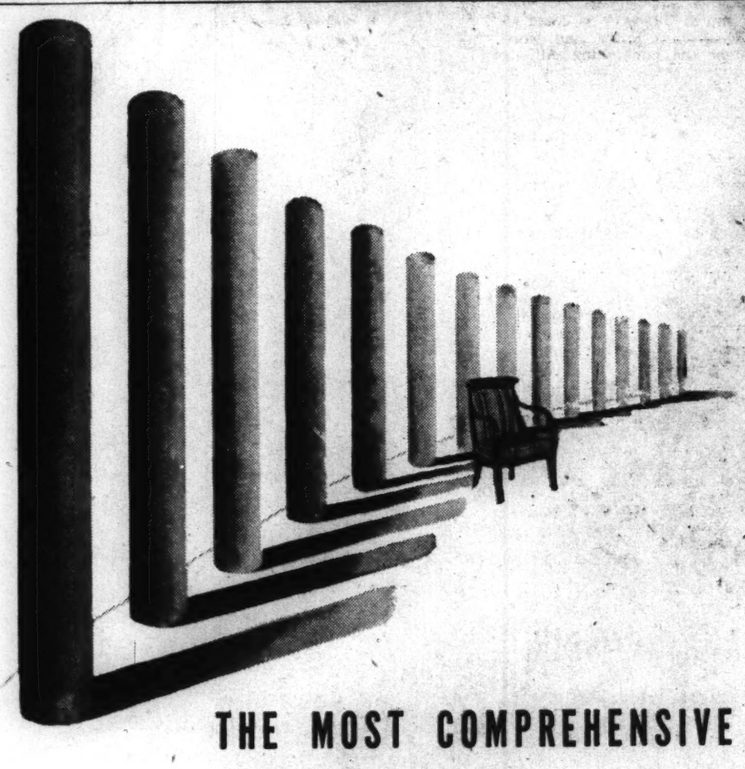

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Steamboat Transportation in 1787

Fitch's Philadelphia Boat

John Fitch, an Inventor, Obtained Frop New Jersey in 1786 and From Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware and Virginia in 1787 the Exclusive Privilege for 14 Years of Operating Steamboats on All the Waters of Those States. He Organized a Company of Philadelphians Whose Money, Added to Some of His Own, Enabled Him to Start Work on a 45-Foot Boat. On the Delaware River at Philadelphia, Aug. 22, 1787, in the Presence of Members of the Constitutional Convention, Then in Session, the Vessel Was Successfully Launched and Operated. It Was Propelled By a Series of 12 Paddles—Six on Each Side, Arranged Like Those of an Indian War Canoe—and Operated by Steam Power. This Was Said to Be the Predecessor of the Paddle-Wheel Steamboat

South America and Navy Loan to Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

ciated the imperialistic menace arising from recent trends of government and militarism in Europe. Argentina and Brazil, both on the most exposed seaboard and both with large tracts of rich territory crying for settlers, have shown their appreciation of this potential peril by speeding up national defense.

The former power, with superior economic ranking, has taken the lead, and made it clear that leadership must necessarily go to those with the greatest resources. Washington would be the last source to concede that all inter-American rivalries were eliminated by recent Pan-American resolutions, so what would be more natural for the rest of South America, outmatched in defense preparations by Argentine wealth, to welcome the opportunity of approaching a common level of defense prestige through the assistance of the United States? Nothing is thought to be further from the minds of the United States State Department and the qualifications of the proposed hire contracts would probably preclude such a result, but this interpretation of motives must not be entirely ignored.

On the Pacific coast, significantly, the opinion has been expressed that the United States would be serving the cause of general southern tranquility by promoting naval equality on the Atlantic coast.

There is a unanimity of editorial opinion in Argentina which suggests that the nation itself is speaking. La Nacion, conservative daily, referred to the alarm caused by the Hull communication, adding that later explanations failed to annul the first impression. It admitted Brazil's right to consider the security of its vast coastal extension but challenged a measure which would instantaneously affect the naval equilibrium of American nations.

Mediation Held Necessary

La Nacion urges the necessity of "meditating" on the proposal from the viewpoint of all American interests. Referring to neighborly fears of increased Japanese and German immigration, it considered that the South American countries on the Pacific seaboard had more reason to be apprehensive—at least so far as Japan is concerned. It was implied that Brazil had naught to fear from German colonial revindications and pointed to the success of German immigration in Brazil and also in the southern regions of Chile. The true reasons for the Brazilian application had not been made public, La Nacion declared apprehensively.

La Prensa, of continental renown and with a liberal outlook, was more critical of the proposal. If there was any danger of aggression from countries desiring raw materials, it wanted to know whether these countries had been named. This was only right if the peace of the American continent was involved, it held. If foreign countries were involved there was all the more reason for publicity, for the peril could not be eliminated by the hiring of six destroyers, it declared. It claimed that diplomatic action should first have been taken, in accordance with the conventions approved at the Buenos Aires peace conference.

Chilean Viewpoint

A comparatively impartial viewpoint is that expressed by the Chilean press, but here again there is a unanimity that denotes proclamation of an official attitude. As editorially expressed by the three leading dailies, El Mercurio, La Nacion and El Diario Illustrado, it is necessary to study the situation. It is pointed out that the conditions imposed on this hiring of war material, if adopted, are sufficiently explicit to abolish any suspicions among American nations. "It is no menace to anybody," remarked El Mercurio; "it is the friendly gesture of a great republic towards its sister states."

Noticias Graficas of Buenos Aires printed an editorial entitled, "Sleeping With Open Eyes," extolling the Walsh initiative. It recognized that Brazil's arms requirements were based on the extension of her seaboard while Argentina was more interested in the protection of her greater volume of commerce. Even La Nacion reacted later to admit that there were advantages as well as disadvantages, but there was no lifting of the general Argentine opposition. Neither the Foreign Office nor the naval department appeared to have much sympathy with the project.

Brazilian opinion by and large considered that the Government had resorted to the obvious source to help it out of a temporary difficulty, which has been accentuated by the trend of outside events, as the Correio de Menha of Rio de Saneiro said. Even at home, however, there is a persistently-expressed belief that there are other motives at the back of the plan. The Journal do Brazil voiced this skepticism in an editorial headed "Foreign Peril?"

In Chile there is a general impression that Washington had a prior and satisfactory exchange of ideas with London, especially in regard to the letter and spirit of the London Naval Treaty. Quotations from the German and French press were given wide publicity, especially that of the Berliner Tageblatt which described the proposed transaction as placing the relations between the United States and Brazil on the same level as those of Great Britain and her dominions. In France, as was expected, the alleged South American suspicions of Germany's imperialism were emphasized. The Paris Soir's suggestion that the United States was opposed to German economic intrusion in Brazil "along Schacht or any other lines" was prominently paraded.

Medical 'Co-ops' Claim Farm And Labor Approval

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Entrance of the co-operative movement into the field of organized medicine is seen here today in a report by the Bureau of Co-operative Medicine in the Co-operative League, of the United States of America that 40 health associations already are being organized, and that with the support of labor unions and farm groups, rapid extension of such medical services is to be anticipated during the coming year.

"Outstanding health co-ops in Elk City, Okla., and St. Louis have been organized by farm and labor groups, respectively," the semi-annual report of the bureau says. "Medical co-operatives in New York, Chicago and San Francisco have important labor support. The participation of unions and farm groups will strengthen the development of co-operative medicine, which has had a rapid growth from coast to coast since the bureau was established last January."

Existing co-operatives, according to the report, have taken the initiative in organization of medical units, which are understood to be voluntary groups and connected in no way with the federal, state or local governments.

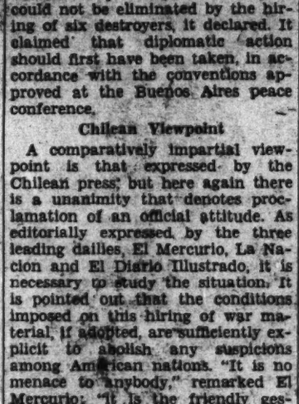
"Geographically, the 40 groups forming associations are well distributed," the report continues. "The North Central States are most active, with the New York metropolitan area and California forging ahead. One-third of the groups are located in rural areas. Of the 40, all but four contemplate medical care ranging in scope from general practitioner to complete care in all its phases. The other four plans will begin with dental care and expand into the general medical field."

The bureau recommends that co-operators make use of every opportunity to develop interest in co-operative medicine among the labor unions. Many unions, it says, have only begun to investigate the problem of organizing on Rochdale lines with the aid of the co-operative research which it has undertaken.

Emphasizing the support of labor for medical organizations, the bureau spoke favorably of a co-operative medical bill introduced by union sponsors in the last session of the New York State Legislature. In Wisconsin, another co-operative medical bill received united farm, labor and co-operative support, it said.

"The diversity of interest is evidenced in the variety of groups addressed by members of the bureau staff," the report continues. Among them were "the League of Women Voters, farm federation groups, medical societies, medical student organizations, a convention of the American Federation of Labor, the forum of the American Labor Party, the Parents and Teachers' Association, a meeting of the New York Credit Union League."

The bureau also reports contacts with clergymen, doctors, teachers, parents and social welfare organizations.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Socializing of Medicine Is Called Experimental

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—While proponents of socialized medicine in the United States frequently cite the "success" of such systems in Europe, medical faculties abroad regard them as plainly experimental, Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Society, said upon his return here from the convention of the British Medical Association in London.

Dr. Fishbein warned against the adoption of socialized medicine in America, stressing his opinion that the quality of practice here was superior to that in countries where medicine was organized in a social system.

Convention Settles Slave Problem

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, August 18, 1787.

"Bargain struck and sealed," might read the label on this day's business in the Constitutional Convention here, the bargain referring to terms agreed for continuance of the slave trade.

While essentially a southern question and a partial victory for the extreme south, provisions adopted could not have been passed save that a coalition evidently had been formed between the slave-importing States, Georgia and North and South Carolina, and the three eastern States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire with Maryland joining in—a combination of the two ends of the country against the middle.

This is the sort of an alliance the South Carolina members sought recently when they appealed to the commercial interests of the New Englanders who will thus have more cargoes of slaves and of slave-grown products for their ships to carry.

Alliance Forecast

It is also the kind of alliance George Clymer, reticent merchant member of the Pennsylvania delegation, forecast on Tuesday when he argued that the middle States had more to apprehend from a combination of the southern and eastern States than had the southern States from the northern. The minority consisted of Pennsylvania and her neighbors, New Jersey and Delaware, with the aid of the slave-owning but not slave-importing State of Virginia.

The question rose on the compromise report of the Livingston committee proposing to give the States their way on such importations until the year 1800. Gen. C. C. Pinckney moved to extend this to 1808, and the ballot approving his amendment first recorded the new alignment of States. The amended section carrying the 20-year period for importation before the Legislature may forbid was then passed by the same seven-to-four division.

Some discussion followed as to the tax to be imposed on the Negroes thus brought in, the committee having recommended to apply the average import duty. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Madison disliked admitting in the Constitution that there could be property in men.

Duty for Revenue

Mr. Gorham suggested they could consider the duty as a discouragement to the trade, but Mr. Sherman replied the smallness of the duty showed that revenue was rather the object. Mr. Mason pointed out on the other hand, as had Mr. Wilson, that to omit any tax would be equivalent to a bounty in comparison with other imports.

At length an upper limit of 10 dollars per person was agreed upon.

The day opened with some vigorous discussion of the public debt and the provisions for paying it. Following up the reconsideration obtained by Mr. Butler, Colonel Mason objected that the phrase "shall fulfill the engagements and discharge the debts" is too strong, that it will beget speculations in the outstanding depreciated stock or paper of the Confederation, the States and even the old Continental currency, and that the fulfillment may after all prove impossible.

"There is a great distinction," he said, "between original creditors and those who purchased fraudulently of the ignorant and distressed. I do not mean to include those who have bought stock in the open market. I am sensible of the difficulty of drawing the line, but I do not wish to preclude the attempt. Even fair purchasers at four, five, six or eight for one do not stand on the same footing with first holders."

Mr. Gerry urged the validity of the debt in general, though he would not object to compelling restitution to the poor and ignorant who had been defrauded. As to the stock-jobbers, they had provided a market for the paper and he saw no reason for the censures thrown on them.

For himself, he said he had no interest in the question, owning no more of the securities than would, by their interest, pay his taxes. It is commented, however, that his taxes must be rather large if this is the case. Gouverneur Morris said he had avoided becoming a public creditor in order that he might with more propriety urge the keeping of the public faith.

There is nevertheless widespread criticism and suspicion that numerous men instrumental in putting forward the new Government hope to profit thereby in the increase of value of public securities which they own. It had been supposed that Mr. Gerry's fortune, on his retirement from the mercantile business last year, was largely invested in real estate and Government securities of some sort.

Mr. Butler at length said he wished neither to increase nor diminish the security of creditors. Mr. Langdon expressed it as leaving them in status quo, and Dr. Johnson of Connecticut approved a substitute statement offered by Mr. Randolph to the effect simply that, "All debts contracted and engagements entered into by or under the authority of Congress shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation."

This was adopted almost unanimously.

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Distinctive interests of the southern states caused James Madison to assert early in the convention that the line of division to be seriously watched was not that between small states and large but between northern and southern. During and since formulation of the powers of Congress, southern delegations have been eager to obtain protection for the slave trade and have opposed possible export taxes and navigation acts. Today: Eastern and southern states struck bargain that settled continuance of the slave trade.

Tomorrow: Convention turns attention to the judiciary and marks its jurisdiction in the new government.

Mr. Carroll and Mr. Martin of Maryland expressed apprehensions that the Legislature's powers of regulating trade and collecting revenue might be used to favor ports in particular States, as by requiring Baltimore-bound ships to enter and clear at Norfolk in Virginia. Some elaborate provisions on such points were referred to a new committee of a member from each State.

In connection with navigation, several members of the convention, including Doctor Johnson and Judge Ellsworth of Connecticut and Governor Randolph of Virginia, went last Wednesday to see the trial trip on the Delaware river of a steamboat invented by John Fitch, which the Pennsylvania Legislature has granted him exclusive right to operate in this State. By his device a steam engine moves six oars on each side of the vessel, alternately lowering them into the water and pushing the boat against the current.

Though such inventions give promise of greatly improving the conditions of transportation, the public has shown little interest except to hurl jibes at the promoters, and none of the Philadelphia newspapers recorded the experiment, though the Herald was interested to report that "a large green turtle was lately caught in the Delaware near Trenton."

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1250-Car Peach Crop Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's 1937 peach crop has been estimated to be worth $1,500,000 by George E. Prince, chief of the division of markets, Clemson College extension service. He estimated growers would ship 1250 cars to northern markets. South Carolina peaches were bringing $2.40 to $3 a bushel as the season opened. This was slightly higher than the price at the corresponding period last year.

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PHILADELPHIA

Roper Defends American Trade In Orient Against War Ban

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper served notice yesterday that the United States does not want "to sacrifice any proper trade relationships" with Japan and China through application of embargo provisions of the Neutrality Act.

Answering reporters' questions, the Cabinet member asserted that the Sino-Japanese conflict "is so unequal" that invocation of the law might have the effect of "favoring one nation."

Saying that "we do not want to do this," Mr. Roper added there was a question as to "how effective application of the Neutrality Law would be in carrying out the purposes of our people to maintain peace."

He predicted that Japan and China would transfer their purchases to other nations should exports from the United States be banned.

Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, commented that "they could buy practically everything they get from us from other countries."

After China and Japan had found new markets, Mr. Roper continued, they would be reluctant to resume dealings with this country.

He asserted that sales of cotton, gasoline and oils accounted for the bulk of the United States' $165,519,000 exports to Japan during the first half of this year. He added that it would be "a real question" to decide whether such exports should be classified as sinews of war and embargoed.

China has been an important buyer of American airplanes and also has purchased some heavy guns in this country. Its purchases from the United States aggregated $31,255,000 during the first six months of this year.

On Capitol Hill yesterday, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York complained that the Administration's order sending 1200 additional marines to China was "an utterly mistaken policy that may involve us in an Asiatic war."

Japan Checked at Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

is located. There, the Chinese apparently were holding their own against Japanese infantry, artillery, naval and air attacks.

Heavy reinforcements of regular army troops from Japan heartened the attackers in this sector. Seven transport loads of men, munitions and artillery were landed at the Yangtzepoo docks in the Japanese sector of the International Settlement; sixteen Japanese troopships, carrying 20,000 men, lay off the mouth of the Yangtze river ready to disembark their fighters under the guns of Japanese destroyers.

The Japanese sought to cut off the Chinese in Shanghai from help from the Yangtze, to the north. There were reports that 800,000 Chinese were concentrated at Nanking, the capital up the Yangtze, to reinforce the more than 100,000 already fighting about 25,000 Japanese bluejackets here.

Japanese Gain at Pass

Japanese air bombs missed their mark and smashed at the American Southern Baptist Mission in the Chapei quarter in North Shanghai and at the Amerioan Mission hospital at Nantungchow, up the Yangtze in Kiangsu province. The mission suffered heavily. The bombs apparently were aimed at a power house.

The international radio station at Chenju, near Shanghai, also was air-bombed, without important damage.

American consular authorities took a firm stand against a Japanese naval plan to take complete control of the River Whangpoo, by which foreigners must be evacuated to the sea.

From North China came word of a Japanese advance five miles up Nankow Pass, the gateway to Chinese provinces Japan has not conquered.

RA Aids 45,000 Families

WASHINGTON (AP)—Of 85,000 farm families in North Dakota, nearly 45,000 families depended on the Resettlement Administration for aid in 1936.

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Wonders of Research: Held by Weld

Noise of riveting in New York construction operations dispensed with by electric process of joining girders — Display of planets invites night gazers.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York's building code, which has been in the making since 1928, has finally been approved and signed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. It goes into effect Jan. 1, next year, and bears the important clause permitting welded steel construction in place of former requirements allowing only riveted, or bolted, girders.

Construction engineers comment that this action by New York, intended principally to curb riveting activities in its campaign of noise abatement, is one of the most important steps ever taken by a city government, in that welding provides buildings equaling, or often exceeding, the strength of those erected with rivets or bolts.

The process is being used in the construction of the Midtown Hudson tunnel, being dug by help of a WPA grant, under the Hudson River, to give a double thoroughfare between Manhattan and Weehawken, N. J.

According to the Associated Press, the change allowing electric arc welding is a tribute to the skill of workmen who handle "hot snakes," or welding tools.

Helmeted and gauntleted like futuristic monsters, holding a rod hotter than many types of stars, these men combine the skill in touch of a sculptor and a goldsmith.

The rod is slender steel, never more than a quarter inch in diameter, usually an eighth or a sixteenth. Through it flows the welding current, 150 to 300 amperes and 30 volts.

From its tip an electric arc must play on the spot to be welded. This arc won't start until the rod tip first touches the steel to be welded and is withdrawn. This is called "striking" the arc.

But the trick is not so crude as mere striking. For if the live tip touches even as long as it takes to dot the letter i, it sticks fast. It gets red hot and squirms.

The touch may last only a fraction of a second. In that instant, if the tip of the rod be withdrawn ever so slightly, the arc will start. The skilled welder accomplishes this by barely scratching the rod point on the steel to be welded. The tip is moved cross-wise.

With the arc going, the tip of the rod must be held within an eighth to a sixteenth of an inch from the weld. The tip is boiling with a heat of 6500 degrees Fahrenheit, hotter than the surface of many stars. Globules of liquid steel drip from the tip.

They shorten the rod. They force the welder to press the tip always closer to keep the gap uniform. If his touch wavers and the tip contacts the steel, the "hot snake" will writhe in his grasp.

Public Works Administration

Welders Make Sparks Fly

Construction Being Pushed on Midtown Hudson Tunnel for Double Thoroughfare, Manhattan to Weehawken, N. J.

If he errs in the other direction and gets more than an eighth of an inch away, his rod hisses. This is the sound of imperfect welding. At the right distance the "juice" and the melting steel crackle.

The crackling is the sound made when the heat of an electric arc is penetrating the right depth. It melts the steel of the parts to be united. They flow together, along with the steel dripping from the mouth of the "hot snake."

It is possible for this newly mixed steel to be stronger, after cooling, than the original parts. The welded joint then can stand unharmed a strain that bends the parts. But, if the workman's hand is unsteady, it is also possible for the weld to be weak.

Research, which has placed so much responsibility for safety on a human hand, has also devised X-ray eyes which will look through the steel welds to see that the work has been well done.

One of the newest of these eyes resembles a minature automobile trailer. It is towed by an auto from job to job. Its oval roof is a field dark room. Its eye is a flat grid plate on the end of a long, flexible cable. This eye moves about like the head of a long serpent. The grid is placed on the weld to be looked at. On the opposite side of the weld is a photographic plate. Electric current flows through the cable and produces X-rays in the grid.

* * *

Sky Scanning: Mercury Trails After Sun

Mercury is the main attraction in the evening sky for the next few days. Look for it immediately following the sun, low down in the twilight. Actually, it is as bright as Sirius, but does not appear so, since it can only been seen in partial darkness.

It is one hour 40 minutes east of the sun; within 12 minutes of its greatest possible elongation, and should offer a good opportunity for seeing. The farther south, the better are your chances. In the tropics, where twilight is of short duration and darkness follows almost immediately after sunset, would be the ideal place to see Mercury or any other object close to the sun. In far northern latitudes, say Sweden, where twilight may last for hours after sunset, a naked-eye view of Mercury would be impossible.

Just as latitude influences the appearance of the sky and the apparent courses of the heavenly bodies across it, a fact which casual observation will reveal to those who travel into the far north or south, so can the process be reversed, and by observing the exact relation of Polaris to the northern horizon the latitude is determined. Knowing the latitude and the time of any given place, usually Greenwich, Eng., the relation in longtitude of the observer to this place is found. The two quantities fix the exact position of the observer's station on the earth's surface. This is in essence the science of navigation.

Saturn can now be seen above the eastern horizon in the late evening hours.

Jupiter dominates the scene with his conspicuous place in midheavens in the south and his marked brilliance.

Venus is a familiar object for early risers in the eastern sky—it is rising about 2 o'clock.

Mars is gradually drifting westward off the celestial stage, and is well down in the haze by late evening hours.

The moon is approaching full, and is just east of Jupiter. We still have the four important movable bodies in the sky at one time—not too common a spectacle.

* * *

Academic Refugees Aided in Great Britain

Actions instead of words have been the rule of the British organization, the Academic Assistance Council, founded in 1933 under the leadership of Lord Rutherford, to help refugee university teachers from continental European nations; but in Nature this week, print is resorted to and a formal report on Council activities is published.

About 800 refugees have been helped, the report notes, of whom 465 are permanently re-established in British institutions, while 320 have temporary positions enabling them to continue scientific work. Doubtless the proof that in a crisis men of research can rely on the moral and effective support of their colleagues in other countries, has increased that security which is a condition of freedom.

The report makes it clear that university teachers in several countries will need all possible moral encouragement in face of the widening menace to the security of learning. Note is also made that paralleling the series of dismissals on "racial" grounds, there has been a continuing process of dismissals on grounds of "political unreliability." Details are given of the displacement of scholars in several countries on grounds of religious or political opinion; for example in Italy, Portugal, Germany, Spain and the U. S. S. R.

"It is rumored," says Nature, "that a certain institution not far from Cambridge has considered the advisability of erecting a tablet in gratitude for the benefactions bestowed on it by the results of the new National Socialist regime in Germany." The point is made, further, however, that Britain has absorbed about all the foreign talent which its educational system can stand without seriously blocking progress of its own scholars; consequently in the future it will be necessary for almost all to be assisted to re-establishment in overseas countries without even a period of sojourn in England.

* * *

'Oregonite' Added To Precious Stones

So long ago that date doesn't matter any more, nature played with fire and wrought a stone especially designed for Southern Oregon. Officials at the Bureau of Mines now label "Oregonite" or the "flower stone" a product found nowhere else in the world, so far as is known.

Marked in the form of a Shirley poppy, in shades of pink and red and a brown that is almost black, Oregonite is one of the rarer creations of tremendous heat, brewed in the caldrons of volcanoes when the earth was young.

Samples have been sent to Tiffany's, to the school of mines in Golden, Colorado, and to foreign authorities. They are harder than agate or jasper.

* * *

Hurricane Hunters Start Exploration

Success for an expedition from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which left Boston the past week, depends on its being struck by a hurricane or two or three, while studying weather conditions in Cuba.

Delbar P. Keily and Douglass S. Mackiernan Jr., both of whom went to the tropics last year for preliminary studies of violent meteorological conditions, had to return without experiencing a single storm of sizeable proportions. It seems there was an unusual scarcity in the Caribbean last year, but the hurricane hunters hope to have better luck this time.

The farewells of those who went to the airport to see the expedition off —"Goodbye. Hope you run into a hurricane"—brought puzzled looks from the pilots. They didn't know it, but that send-off was the equivalent of "Happy Landings." Spectators were even more puzzled, however, at the queer instruments the men carried.

"What are they?" someone asked.

"Automatic radio-meteorographs," came the answer.

"Oh," replied the man, as though that settled it. Then turning to a companion: "What did he say?"

White Russians Taxed by War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—White Russians of Shanghai who for months have been earning meager livelihoods and whose lot has been more deplorable still since the outbreak of the fighting had a rude shock recently when they learned that before they could obtain departure visas from the Chinese authorities, or have their residence certificates given annual renewal, they must present a receipt showing they had paid Chinese income tax from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1937.

So small is the income of the average Russian emigrant here that if an American income tax scale were to be applied, nothing would have to be paid. But the Chinese law starts with an income of less than $10 a month (30 Chinese dollars), on which about 20 cents a year is due with a sharply rising scale for all amounts over this figure—and with no deductions for dependents. So virtually no one can escape if production of some sort of receipt is a prerequisite for issuance of official papers.

In theory, all non-extraterritorial people, including Shell Russians, Germans, Hungarians and others are supposed to pay, but in practice the first pressure has been applied upon the White Russians who have no influential friends, no diplomatic protection, and no home but China. This is despite the fact that virtually all live in foreign areas of Shanghai where they already pay taxes, and derive no benefit whatever from any function of the Chinese Government.

What is more, many income tax collections are "from source" with the payer receiving no receipt from his involuntary payment. For example, the writer of this article recently received a check for $34.90 from a Chinese magazine for a contributed article, and the voucher indicated that the full amount had been $35 (Chinese currency) but 10 cents had been deducted for income tax—though the writer is an American, and Americans and other extra-territorial nationals have official support in refusing to pay this tax while no Chinese regular troops. They are to protect the International Settlement at Shanghai against unorganized mobs. If Japan should officially announce its intention to take over the settlement all the other foreign troops would undoubtedly be removed. On the other hand, if the regular Chinese forces succeeded in driving the Japanese out of the Shanghai area and announce their intention to take over the settlement the same course would be pursued.

This attitude is described as being one of insistence on orderly processes rather than precipitate flight. All of the western powers involved have decided to stand together—or withdraw from Shanghai together. But they insist that whatever they do be done in an orderly manner, and not in flight from a situation which some still believe will resolve itself peacefully.

Collection in the case of White Russians is through their two big local organizations, "Zora" and the Russian Ratepayers Committee, each of which is supervised by a Chinese official from the tax office. For the most part the statement of the passport or visa seeker is taken as fact, because many Russians here have no regular source of income and it is impossible to check on them, but living conditions have been investigated in many cases and if the scale seems too high for the amount declared, peremptory demand for more money is made.

The White Russians are especially hard hit because in order to live at all they must be making at least enough to come within the tax lower limit, yet whereas a Chinese "boy" can get along nicely on a monthly salary of less than 10 American dollars, plus "squeeze" from his employers' purchases, any Occidental receiving only that is on the edge of destitution yet subject to an income tax!

Delay on Neutrality Action

(Continued from Page 1)

discussions has occurred one discussion which it is permitted to quote. Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, yesterday, emphasized a "pretty healthy and growing trade" with both China and Japan and argued that it would be a mistake to jeopardize that trade by application of the neutrality act.

Putting these two developments together some observers incline to the belief that the Administration is building up a case against the Neutrality Act in general, and against any use of it in particular against China and Japan, even though the hostilities between these countries takes on unmistakably the characteristics of protracted war.

Whether this is the likely course of action is at the moment perhaps less important than the actual stage which is being so carefully set. The following description reflects as closely as is permitted by journalistic usage here in Washington the opinion of President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the subordinate State Department officials whose convictions are dominating American policy toward China at the moment.

The background theory on which the Administration is operating is that America is today in a position not of its own choosing. Our grandfathers and our fathers involved this country in certain commitments, and certain relationships in the Far East. At the moment it is academic and useless to discuss whether or not this involvement was desirable or wise. It exists and this fact cannot be evaded.

It is equally academic to be concerned at the moment over the eventual question of American withdrawal or non-withdrawal from the Orient. The immediate situation is likened to a man who has put his family and his property on board a ship along with other men who have done the same thing. All of them agreed when they got on the ship to defend it against any dangers.

The United States could jump off that ship now if it wanted to. But in so doing it would be acting in a manner unfair to the others. The man who got off might save himself by doing so, but he would be a coward in the eyes of the others who remained. They would feel that he was shirking his duties and obligations.

Departing from the ship analogy it is pointed out that the United States has often been accused by British, French and other foreigners of coming into Shanghai under the coattails of their troops and taking advantage of the protection paid for by other nations. It is insisted that the United States must do its part now in defending the common interests of foreign nationals in Shanghai, and this the Administration has decided to do by sending more marines.

This does not mean that American marines, or British or French troops will be used against Japanese or Chinese regular troops.

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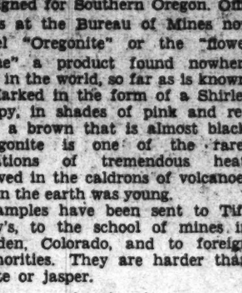

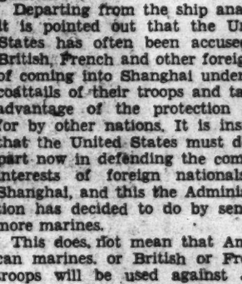

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The Home Forum

The Importance Of Being Technical

I HAVE always found it difficult to remember the names of flowers; or, rather, difficult to remember what any particular flower is called when I see it, for I have a fairly large vocabulary of names that mean nothing at all to me. The defect is probably due to the fact that I have never owned a garden, and for many years now have lived in a community that does not cultivate them—although, it is true, the lady in the flat below mine is sedulous in preserving a peculiarly fierce cactus in a window-box. Of course, I have friends who do own gardens; but I never listen with more than half an ear when they break into their botanical patter. No doubt it is lazy of me; but I have only just regretted it.

* * *

MY REGRET SPRINGS from the fact that I need to describe a garden in some detail. It belongs to the heroine of a novel that I have set out to write; and I have good reasons for wishing to place the garden vividly before the reader. Now I know exactly what it looks like: I do not need to shut my eyes in order to see the trailing cloud of blue along the borders, the mass of pink blossoms flowing over the top of one hedge, the great crimson spires, aloof and dreaming in their high estate—and so on. It is the "so on" that defeated me. One could not, I felt, go all over the garden like that, and bury it beneath a morass of adjectives: there had to be firm ground somewhere, a few good, strong self-explanatory names that would bear the weight of the reader's imagination without effort, if the place was to be any more substantial than the Garden of the Hesperides. So I descended to the Lady of the Cactus to ask the assistance of her, and her friend.

* * *

TO MY SURPRISE, she had objections to offer.

"Why be technical?" she demanded. "Technicalities are just conventional signs that prevent you giving your own impressions, which, after all, are what differentiate your book, at this point, from a seedsman's catalogue. Half, at the very least, of your readers will be town-bred anyway, and your 'botanese' will be pure Greek to them."

"But—" I began.

"I disagree," interrupted the Lady's Friend firmly. "Properly used," she went on, "technical terms make for smoothness and efficiency. They give the reader confidence in his author; and to believe in your author is going a long way to believing in his fiction."

"And supposing you don't understand his terms?"

"I never understood a word of the sailing orders in Marryat's novels, but they enchanted me more than anything else in his books. They had the emotional force of poetry. Without being understood, they conveyed the danger and the tension, even the bluster and fury of the wind. They were grand 'atmosphere.'"

"That's quite different from a dry catalogue of flower names."

* * *

"THEY AREN'T DRY," protested the Friend. "Who wants a description that's almost bound to be precious, or hackneyed, when he can have 'Columbine,' 'Creeping Sailor,' 'Dorothy Perkins,' or 'Gloxinia'? A good poet can use proper names with tremendous effect, and so can a good prose writer. His prose then has a concord of strange sounds that adds to its chance of moving you; and, if it does that, he's half way to making you 'feel' his garden."

"I think you're wrong about the prose writer; and, in any case, if the reader doesn't understand the words, it will only be his, and not the author's garden."

The Friend had a ready retort, and the discussion became more involved. So much so that they forgot me; and presently I slipped away, and made for the local reference library. I didn't agree with either of them; but the Friend had made one point that confirmed me in my intentions. A little learning in the author does undoubtedly inspire confidence in the reader: I would certainly plant a clump of Gloxinia, a gang of Creeping Sailors, and a bevy of Dorothy Perkins in my garden—if I could get some idea of what they were from the reference books.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIO DELLA FAVA, VENICE: *A Drypoint by Richard Pearsall*

The Kennebec Never Changes

AND finally, there is the scenery of the Kennebec. That never changes. It will be there for poets and artists to feed on tomorrow. The river comes down through some of the loveliest of earth's hills. The white pines flow silver in the winds, the birches, that once furnished the chief craft for the river, thrust white wonder up among the green. Islands like cut stone lie in the stream. Stone walls and roads lean up high on the clouds. There is so much evergreen that the leaves are never missed when they go. The snow piles the valley deep with loveliness. Winter is as much a wonder as summer. The fogs of Fundy come marching up its cool highway, in the heat and heart of summer. They move in like the lost continent of Atlantis on an August afternoon. The foghorn of Seguin, which is woven into the beginnings of my being and the beings of all the people by the Kennebec's mouth, wakes up and begins its nightlong chords. The white lighthouses of Seguin and Pond Island are snuffed out. The long parade of beauty, half a mile high, marches up the Kennebec. Little towns are lost and blotted out. Cows become only the chime of bells. And men along the river are shut in with their minds. It is a surprising thing. Maybe that is what makes them such interesting people to know. They get to know themselves. When October comes, the river flows through a forest fire of maples and oaks and birches and beeches, walls of color that no other river can show. The radiance of the leaves pours up into the sky. The clear sunshine is multiplied by light from within the trees. To go there is to go down the aisles of a bright dream.

There is a river!—From "Kennebec," by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

PERHAPS the most remarkable thing about Venice is that, after a long eclipse, though once more a great port with a busy population, she has managed to retain her own unique beauty almost intact and has not been subjected to the ruthless modernization inflicted upon so many other European cities. No Baron Haussmann has cut great avenues through her medieval streets nor is it an everyday occurrence, as in London, to see historical buildings swept away over-night. It is true that, in the last century when the railway came, some of the canals were filled in to make a route to the station; and also that there are a few new buildings of questionable taste; but, in the main, Venice is unrivalled in keeping up-to-date without disfiguring herself.

It is also true that the approach to Venice is less poetical than in the time of Ruskin, when one was rowed across from the mainland, while domes and towers rose gradually out of the sea. To-day one can motor to the Piazzale Roma or be borne by train over the embankment into the railway station. But the moment the door of the carriage opens the traveller is aware of the faint watery smell of amphibious Venice; and, with an abrupt transition from the modern world, passes the barrier and comes out to confront the dome of San Simeone Piccolo rising above a shoal of gondolas floating on the Grand Canal, as if by enchantment he had walked into the eighteenth century and become one of the figures in a painting by Canaletto.

There is something unforgettable about the first time one enters that strange and romantic conveyance, the Venetian gondola. Newcomers have sometimes a shy and self-conscious expression as if there was some sort of incongruity, amounting almost to impropriety, in seating themselves in so fantastical a craft with no more ado than if it were the ordinary taxi of more familiar cities. The gondoliers are experts in helping novices to embark, proffering a polite elbow to act as a rail, a gesture more respectful than giving an arm, and warning the unwary not to slither on the seaweedy steps. The luggage is piled aft, the man with the boat-hook pushes the gondola out and it is soon bobbing leisurely towards the Rialto, where, if the travellers are going to a hotel on the Riva, it will twist eel-like into a side canal and glide down the Rio della Fava between Gothic and Renaissance palaces over the dancing reflections.

The hot Italian sun strikes down on the stucco walls which, with long exposure to weather, have taken on a faded richness, and vary their texture by blistering off in patches and revealing the brick underneath. Pigeons coo on the ledges; suddenly there is an unexpected pulsation as one passes the palace where the presses of the "Gazetta" are installed. A barge lies alongside, loaded with gigantic rolls of newsprint. Sailors on the small *fondamenta* lean down and put their mouths to the spout of an ever-running municipal fountain. The gondolier recognizes a friend and tells him the hotel he is taking the visitors to, speaking casually across the water. The friend asks if they are French. "No," says the gondolier; "they are Americans or English." Quite possibly, the fares are citizens of Poland; but, intent on the novelty and fascination of the scene, they are hardly conscious that the gondolier is talking and still less that the argument centers on them. In any case, the discussion is not prolonged as the friend is left behind while the gondola moves onwards to the corner of the next canal. With the unfailing virtuosity of Venetian inventiveness, it changes from an unimpeded vista to a series of bridges, one of them of such exceptional width that it forms a sort of tunnel and is, as a matter of fact, one of the intersections of the water—and land—routes between the Rialto and the Piazza. The crowds, which have hitherto been hurrying along out of sight and hearing, here cross overhead or stop to lean over the balustrade of the bridge to watch the gondola disappear into the vault. As the last of the curving stern disappears, boys run as fast as they can to the far side to see the axe-like prow re-emerge beneath them. If the time of the year is early summer, there will likely be a patter of cherry-stones onto the red carpet; and this time the strangers on their cushioned seats will probably not fail to notice the wordy exchange between their gondolier and the wicked boys above.

R. P.

More Praise of Ships

IF THERE be any handiwork of man better able to charm the eye and appeal to the imagination than is that lovely creation which we call a ship, then I have yet to discover it. Ruskin said that there was one object which he could never pass without the renewed wonder of childhood, and that was the bow of a boat:

"The blunt head of a common, bluff, undecked sea-boat, lying aside in its furrow of beach sand. The sum of Navigation is in that. You may magnify it or decorate it as you will: you do not add to the wonder of it. Lengthen it into a hatchet-like edge of iron—carve it and gild it till a column of light moves beneath it on the sea—you have made no more of it than it was at first. That rude simplicity of bent plank . . . has in it the soul of shipping. Beyond this, we may have more work, more men, more money; we cannot have more miracle."

Those of us who have loved dogs have known how great the power of a dog can be; and we who have used ships and the sea have learnt the magic spell which a ship can weave to win the hearts of those who sail in her. Thus it is that to write of the ships of the Yachtsman's England is to recall visions of all the many kinds of ships that have inspired their owners' loves. They may be found in all the ports on all the coasts; there are big ships and little ones; racing yachts and cruising yachts; sailing craft, motor craft and even luxurious steam craft. Nor must we forget the converted ships' lifeboats, of the ex-fishing boats and pilot cutters, which often to their owners' hearts are doubly dear, in that the work of the conversion has been done with their own hands in long laborious hours of toil. There are craft with histories; that have made long and sometimes famous voyages; or that have been owned by famous men. Some there are that have even made the voyage round the world. Ships that, like the *Taimoshan*, with her fragrant frames of camphor-wood, have been built in far places, and sailed across the seas to scenes in English ports unlike anything they dreamed of in their native land beyond the horizon's rim.

Then again there are the ditch-crawlers, flat-bottomed barge-yachts, shoal-draught cruisers, that have spent their days nosing their way far up the narrow creeks between green marshy banks, or scurrying from port to port playing the riddle of the sands game in some great tidal estuary.—From "The Yachtsman's England," by FRANK G. G. CARR. (London: Seeley Service.)

"I will fear no evil"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CONSIDERABLE measure of understanding of eternal life must have occupied the thought of the writer of the twenty-third Psalm when he could declare, with assurance, that notwithstanding the dread experience of so-called death he would fear no evil. The knowledge of the continuity of life in God overshadowed, for the moment at least, the fear that such an event could disserver him from God.

In the beginning of the Psalm David voices his assurance of supply. Want and fear must be unknown when one recognizes God as his shepherd. One is also conscious of rest and quietness, and the continual renewing of spiritual inspiration. The ascending realization of God as Life will bring the conviction expressed by the Psalmist (Psalms 23:4), "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me." Such a recognition of the very presence of God, divine Life, will obliterate the false sense of harm from any experience whatsoever, even of "the last enemy."

David, while tending his father's sheep, overcame the bear and the lion when they attacked his flock. The assurance and courage gained from this victory brought to him the confidence that he could conquer Goliath, the Philistine giant, who threatened the life of his people. And conquer him he did. Armed at each step with an unfaltering faith in omnipotence, as ever present to help and to save, he feared "no evil."

David's experience proved that the lesser overcomings of evil or fear give scope to greater overcomings and victories. Accented by our smaller triumphs, each new experience unfolds into a larger vision of reality, of life in God, of fear destroyed.

We may not always realize, when we are coping with some seemingly trivial circumstance or struggling with some petty fault of character, that we are paving the way to greater triumph and larger victories, but it must be so in the ascending scale of demonstration. Mary Baker Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 355), "Error found out is two-thirds destroyed, and the last third pierces itself, for the remainder only stimulates and gives scope to higher demonstration." She also says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 204), "My faith in God and in His followers rests in the fact that He is infinite good, and that He gives His followers opportunity to use their hidden virtues, to put into practice the power which lies concealed in the calm and which storms awaken to vigor and to victory."

To work out each problem correctly is the need. Neglect rightly to solve minor problems forms no firm foundation for larger building in consciousness. In the urge to greater achievements we sometimes forget the importance of little things, or fail to realise the strength each small victory over error is adding to the fabric of human life.

As a direct result of the study of Mrs. Eddy's writings many individuals are learning the valuable lesson that Life is God, and that man is the expression or reflection of that Life, which is eternal, indestructible, permanent. One does not fear Truth; so the natural result of knowing the truth about God, Life, and man, is the conquest of the fear of death. Fear is a tyrant which disappears before Truth, acknowledged and demonstrated.

Constant contemplation of life in God, infinite good, helps to destroy fear of death. The suggestion of fear is based wholly upon the belief in matter as having life or reality. Wholly apart from God, divine Mind, Love, this false belief seems to propagate its own phenomena. The hypothesis that life is material and has a beginning, necessarily leads to the conclusion that life must have an end; hence the fear of death. Continuing in Life, as Life's expression, man is forever free from death. The sooner mankind begins to recognize the great scientific fact that man reflects God, eternal Life, the sooner will its fear of "the last enemy" cease.

It may be said that the fear of death, due to belief in its reality, is the direct cause of many diseases. Mrs. Eddy raises the true Christian standard when she writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 426), "The relinquishment of all faith in death and also of the fear of its sting would raise the standard of health and morals far beyond its present elevation, and would enable us to hold the banner of Christianity aloft with unflinching faith in God, in Life eternal." The understanding and demonstration of her revelation of Mind as the Life of man has resulted in many experiences of health restored, and death overcome. Longevity has increased, but what is far more important to spiritual progress, the true sense of Life is supplanting in human consciousness the dread belief in death as having reality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

For Edward and Marian MacDowell

(Peterborough, N. H.)

UNDER these pines he listened and gave us
The sighing of the wind, the deep
Murmur of the grass, the breathing
Of a pond in lilied sleep.
Here he caught the low, sweet whisper
Of a wild rose, wrote the form
Of its petals; wrote its fragrance,
And the music of the storm.

Under these pines a woman listened,
Listened to the sob that came
Out of hearts forever reaching,
Reaching for that purple flame
Neither note nor phrase can capture,
Yet a flame of which the glow
Art may so transfer we see
And hear the water lilies grow.

Under these pines the young composer,
Freed for the making of that which lives
In his innermost self, receiving
More of beauty than he gives;
Here the sculptor, painter, poet
Shape and color form and tone,
Undisturbed—for a woman remembers
A man who needed to work alone.

PEARL STRACHAN

"Io non temerei male alcuno"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

UNA misura considerevole di comprensione della vita eterna deve aver occupato il pensiero dello scrittore del ventesimoterzo Salmo quando poteva dichiarare, con confidenza, che nonostante la spaventosa esperienza della cosiddetta morte egli non temerebbe male alcuno. La conoscenza della continuità della vita in Dio prevalse, almeno per il momento, sulla paura che un tale evento potesse separarlo da Dio.

Al principio del Salmo Davide esprime la sua certezza di provvisione. Bisogno e timore devono essere ignoti qualora si riconosca Dio come il proprio pastore. Si è pure consci di riposo e quiete, e del continuo rinnovamento dell'ispirazione spirituale. La consapevolezza ascendente di Dio quale Vita recherà la certezza espressa dal Salmista (Salmi 23:4): "Quand'anche camminassi nella valle dell'ombra della morte, io non temerei male alcuno, perchè tu sei meco." Questo riconoscimento dell'attuale presenza di Dio, Vita divina, cancellerà il falso senso di danno da qualsiasi esperienza, persino dell'"ultimo nemico".

Davide, mentre pascolava le pecore di suo padre, debellò l'orso ed il leone quando attaccarono il suo gregge. La confidenza ed il coraggio ottenuti da questa vittoria gli recarono la confidenza che egli poteva vincere Golia, il gigante filisteo, che minacciava la vita del suo popolo. E quanto a debellarlo, lo fece di sicuro. Armato ad ogni passo di una fede incrollabile nell'onnipotenza, quale sempre presente a soccorrere ed a salvare, egli non temette "male alcuno".

L'esperienza di Davide dimostrò che i superamenti minori del male o della paura rendono possibili maggiori superamenti e vittorie. Stimolata dai nostri trionfi minori, ogni nuova esperienza si sviluppa in una più larga visione di realtà, di vita in Dio, di timore distrutto.

Non ci rendiamo forse sempre conto, quando siamo alle prese con qualche circostanza apparentemente triviale o lottiamo contro qualche meschino difetto di carattere, che prepariamo la via a maggiori trionfi e più grandi vittorie, ma deve essere così nella scala ascendente della dimostrazione. Mary Baker Eddy dice (*Miscellaneous Writings*, pag. 355): "L'errore scoperto è distrutto per due terzi, e l'ultimo terzo si trafigge da sè, poichè il rimanente non fa che stimolare e sviluppare dimostrazione più alta". Essa dice pure (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, pag. 204): "La mia fede in Dio e nei Suoi seguaci si basa sul fatto che Egli è bene infinito e che Egli dà ai Suoi seguaci l'opportunità di utilizzare le loro virtù nascoste, di mettere in pratica la potenza che giace nascosta nella calma e che le bufere ridestano al vigore ed alla vittoria".

Risolvere ogni problema correttamente è quello che occorre. Trascurare di risolvere giustamente problemi minori non provvede fondamento solido per maggiori costruzioni nella coscienza. Nell'incentivo a maggiori successi noi dimentichiamo a volte l'importanza delle piccole cose, o manchiamo di renderci conto della forza che ogni piccola vittoria sull'errore aggiunge alla tela della vita umana.

Come risultato diretto dello studio degli scritti di Mrs. Eddy molti individui stanno imparando la preziosa lezione che la Vita è Dio e che l'uomo è l'espressione ossia la riflessione di quella Vita, che è eterna, indistruttibile, permanente. Non si teme la Verità; così il risultato naturale del conoscere la verità su Dio, Vita, e uomo è la conquista del timore della morte. La paura è un tiranno che sparisce davanti alla Verità riconosciuta e dimostrata.

La contemplazione costante della vita in Dio, bene infinito, aiuta a distruggere la paura della morte. La suggestione del timore si basa interamente sulla credenza nella materia quale avente vita o realtà. Interamente separata da Dio, Mente divina, Amore, questa falsa credenza sembra propagare i propri fenomeni. L'ipotesi che la vita è materiale ed ha un principio, conduce di necessità alla conclusione che la vita deve avere una fine; onde il timore della morte. Continuando nella Vita, quale espressione della Vita, l'uomo è per sempre libero dalla morte. Pul presto l'umanità comincia a riconoscere il grande fatto scientifico che l'uomo riflette Dio, Vita eterna, più presto il timore dell'"ultimo nemico" cesserà.

Si può dire che la paura della morte, dovuta alla credenza nella sua realtà, è la causa diretta di molte malattie. Mrs. Eddy alza la vera bandiera cristiana quando essa scrive (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, pag. 426): "L'abbandono di ogni fede nella morte ed anche della paura del suo pungolo innalzerebbe il livello della salute e del morale molto oltre la sua elevazione presente, e ci renderebbe capaci di tener alto il drappello del Cristianesimo con fede incrollabile in Dio, nella Vita eterna". La comprensione e la dimostrazione della sua rivelazione della Mente quale Vita dell'uomo è risultata in molte esperienze di salute ristabilita, e di morte debellata. La longevità è cresciuta, ma quello che è molto più importante per il progresso spirituale è che il vero senso della Vita sta soppiantando nell'umana consapevolezza la terribile credenza nella morte quale avente realtà.

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Green Symphony

THERE is unfathomed peace
In the shadow
Of this great pine tree
As the murmuring wind
Stirs the branches
To green music.

JOSEPH A. SILVIA.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937

Flood Control For NE Wins In Initial Report

Interstate Compacts Are Approved by Committee; House Urged to Act

Vote a Surprise

May Send Pacts Back to Legislatures—New Deal Bloc Is Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—The present interstate flood control compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers won an unexpected victory today when the House Flood Control Committee, by a vote of 10 to 6, voted to approve the pacts with reservations. Effort will be made to have the ratification resolutions reported to the House today. Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts and Representative Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, who led the successful battle in committee, will try to rush ratification through the House at least before adjournment. The opinion of observers is that the Administration will block final ratification either in House or Senate or by a presidential veto.

The final committee vote today came after two hours of warm discussion which saw the substitute Casey resolution, authorizing the states to enter into new and exclusively flood control pacts, lose by the narrowest possible of margins, a tie vote. William M. Whittington of Mississippi, chairman of the House committee, is understood to have supported this resolution introduced by Representative Joseph E. Casey of Massachusetts, and backed by the White House. A move was then made to report out both the Casey resolution and the present compacts with reservations. This also lost by a tie vote.

By an eleventh-hour maneuver, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts entered the lists in opposition to his Democratic colleague. Mr. McCormack introduced ratification resolutions for the present Connecticut and Merrimack pacts, and it was his resolutions which were reported out with reservations. The McCormack maneuver was to get a ratification resolution introduced by a Democrat, so the Democratic-controlled committee would not have to report out the resolutions of Representatives Clason and Rogers of Massachusetts or Tobey of New Hampshire, Republicans.

Administration officials, who op-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

$64,000 'Miscalculation' In Codman Hill Inquiry

In Boston Today

Mistake Admitted By Fin Com Aide

Two witnesses who ignored summonses sworn out by Mayor Mansfield will be produced at the mayor's request, according to a vote taken by the Finance Commission this afternoon. The mayor, however, must confine his interrogation to testimony already on record.

The witnesses are William F. Campbell, Fin Com accountant, and Lester F. Murphy, Fin Com investigator. The Fin Com declined jurisdiction on Mark Linenthal, engineer, now in South America, whom the mayor is anxious to cross-examine.

Mayor Mansfield's contention several days ago when he was a witness at the Finance Commission hearing that the Fin Com total for work done by the Codman Hill Construction Company was too large by more than $61,000 was sustained today when the Fin Com accountant who presented the figures admitted an error in computation of $64,869.

The witness, William F. Campbell, testified the mistake was made while he was "under great stress" last spring, going over invoices and bills for the Codman Hill Company on work done for the city and for the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Tax Settlement For $475,000

The Conveyancers Title Insurance and Mortgage Company will pay $475,000 to the city of Boston under a revised settlement of its $665,631 back tax and interest debt, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield announced today.

The original delinquency included taxes plus interest on 300 parcels of property extending in some cases as far back as 1932. Earlier in the summer, a settlement for $316,000 was suggested to Mayor Mansfield, by Joseph J. Mulhern, former state senator and friend of the Mayor.

At the suggestion of Councilman Clement A. Norton, the City Council opened an investigation of the matter. Negotiations were subsequently recommended with the result that Judge Charles J. Donahue of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has approved the $475,000 settlement.

Constitution Day Parade Planned

Meeting for the first time in the office of its chairman, Senator Samuel H. Wragg, the Massachusetts Sesquicentennial Committee for the observance of the Federal Constitution's 150th birthday today endorsed the proposal of Gov. Charles F. Hurley for a military parade on Sept. 17 which would call out the entire state national guard.

Plans for paying the national guardsmen and providing for their meals and transportation were placed before the committee in addition to the first tangible efforts at devising programs to continue through the sesquicentennial year. Boston schoolboy cadets will also be solicited to march in the parade in full uniform, but unarmed.

Governor Hurley will designate the chief marshal and proclaim Sept. 17 as Constitution Day, probably to be observed as a legal holiday by schools which will be asked to carry on extensive programs of education in connection with the founding of the Constitution. Consideration will also be given by the committee to proposals to award medals for the best essays written on the Constitution by school children, the contests to be state-wide in scope.

Six subcommittees were formed today; the Executive Committee, Publication Committee, Committee on Pamphlets and Programs, Governor's Proclamation Committee, and the committees on Parade and on Racial Groups.

Ending Guesswork In Probation Cases

Is a prisoner a "good risk" for society to take back into its normal activities on probation? Judges and prison officials long have pondered this question about individuals in their care, and actually have taken the "risk" with some by releasing them from confinement.

Now comes Albert Morris, professor of sociology at Boston University, who claims the question can be answered with less guesswork and more accuracy than in the past.

"The insurance company determines cases which are 'good risks' by application of the principles of normal probability," the professor told his summer session class in criminology. "In the same way social workers might draw up a set of specifications which would indicate whether or not a convicted criminal was a 'good risk' for granting of probation. A case study of each individual, under this system, would then indicate whether or not he would be a good risk for probation."

New Mount Holyoke Dean

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP) — President Roswell Gray Ham today announced the appointment of Miss Catherine Palmer Robinson, director of the University of Delaware foreign study group, as dean of residence of Mount Holyoke College.

Miss Robinson, who will assume her new duties Sept. 15, succeeds Dr. Mary Ashby Cheek who resigned to become president of Rockford College. Miss Robinson is a graduate of Bryn Mawr.

Trophies Awarded At Gladiolus Show

A fairyland of color was unfolded before hundreds of Bostonians today as they visited the city's annual gladiolus show at Horticultural Hall.

The vari-colored blooms were displayed under the joint auspices of the New England Gladiolus Society, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. The show marked the 100th anniversary of the first cultivation of the gladiolus.

The two-day exhibit will continue this afternoon and evening. A host of cups, medals and other prizes were awarded last night.

Two of them went to Wendell W. Wyman of Sharon, Mass.—the championship vase for the best display of exhibition type glads in the three-spike class, and the Howard T. Munson trophy in the very large flowered class.

The five gold medals of the New England Gladiolus Society went to the Vaughan Seed Store of Chicago and New York, Seabrook Nurseries of Seabrook, N. H., Carson Stewart of Burg Hill, Ohio; Fraser's Flowers of Wellesley, Mass., and Little Tree Farms of Framingham Center, Mass.

Protest Rises On Sacco Case In State Guide

Governor Hurley Denies Sponsoring Item and Urges Its Deletion

Is WPA Project

While former Gov. Joseph B. Ely urged a book burning on Boston Common, and downtown bookstores prepared to benefit from extensive front page publicity, Dennis A. Dooley, state librarian, today announced that he would seek to have certain passages removed from "Massachusetts: A Guide to Its Places and People," the WPA-prepared publication which has caused a teapot tempest of the first order in the past 24 hours.

It appears that when Gov. Charles F. Hurley endorsed the 675-page volume as "more than the conventional guide book" and a "valuable work," he did not know that the Sacco-Vanzetti case was given 41 lines, while the Boston Tea Party received only nine and the Boston Massacre, five.

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook was also quick to disclaim any responsibility for possible controversial passages.

Sees Slur on Justice

Along with most other objectors, Mr. Ely admitted that he hadn't read the guidebook but he was explicit in describing what he considers the proper manner of its disposal. The former Governor was particularly aroused over the slur he felt was cast upon Massachusetts justice by the books.

"They ought to take them up to the Common, pile them in a heap, get a match and have a bonfire. That's the best use that could be made of them," said Mr. Ely.

Although he made no direct references, Governor Hurley's secretary, John V. Mahoney declared that the book contains "expressions of facts as interpreted by a group, and while they may appear convincing, they do not coincide with the Governor's expressions or views. Incidentally," he pointed out, "the purpose of writing this volume was primarily to give unemployed writers work under the authority of the Federal Government."

Governor Gets Review

Governor Hurley handed the book over to Mr. Dooley today, asking for a review and a report. Mr. Dooley said he would seek to confer with heads of the Federal Writers' Project, who wrote and edited the work, and with Robert La Linscott, representative of Houghton Mifflin Company, the publishers, in an effort to have the Sacco-Vanzetti references eliminated from future editions.

"The publication of a book of this character warranted the appointment of an editorial board or at least some state officials to approve the manuscript in order that matters of pure propaganda or editorializing would have been eliminated," said Mr. Dooley.

The state librarian further stated, however, that he would not recommend that libraries remove the book from their shelves if the objectionable passages remain.

"We don't want to establish an index purgatorius," said he.

Second Edition Undetermined

The first edition of "Massachusetts: A Guide to Its Places and People," numbers 10,000 copies. Mr. Linscott was in Maine today, and it could only be learned at the Houghton Mifflin offices that the time is too early to determine whether a second edition will be printed.

At the local WPA Writers Project headquarters, all questions were referred to Washingtn. Dr. Ray A. Billington, head of the project who becomes a Smith professor this fall, has already said he would accept responsibility for the contested passages.

Col. John J. McDonough, state WPA director, declared that after presenting the book to Governor Hurley, the matter was out of his hands. Harry G. Alsberg, national director of the Writers Project, was said to be away from Washington.

"The book will have to stand on its merits," stated Dr. Bert J. Loewenberg, assistant state director of the project. "Anything further must come from Washington."

The following are excerpts from passages concerning Bartolomeo

(Continued on Page 10, column 1)

A Skyline View of Hartford

Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

View of City From Across the Connecticut River

Connecticut Sets Up Schools For State's Firemen

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19 — Connecticut firemen, many of them veterans, have been going to school again. Nine regional firemen's training schools are now operating throughout the state.

The firemen's training schools were developed by the firemen themselves. The Fire Chiefs Club of Connecticut started the idea months ago. The rank and file took it up with enthusiasm. Now the training program is established on a permanent basis.

The chiefs wanted something done to standardize fire fighting methods so that men from one town could go to another town and be of assistance at a major fire instead of being in the way. Each local fire department, in the best of New England tradition, had developed its own technique. Firemen, although they might have been in service many years, knew only how things were done in their own community. Fire fighting knowledge was handed down by word of mouth.

The State Board of Education helped the chiefs organize their training program. Selected drillmasters from scattered companies came to Hartford for a preliminary course. They raised ladders, connected hose, ran lines into second-story windows and onto roofs, and analyzed their own operations as they went along. Then they put it all down on paper. Result was an elementary manual of fire fighting that will be standard for the state.

Next step was the regional schools, each serving a half dozen towns. A few men from each fire company in the area get the training. They will go back home and pass the information along. There are perhaps 10,000 firemen in Connecticut, most of them volunteers. There will always be rookies coming along to keep the courses going.

* * *

Game Wardens Study

The firemen's training program is adult education of a specialized sort. Another group of adults also has been studying this summer, the state's game wardens. Like the firemen many of these men are veterans of many years in their specialty. In their home towns they are authorities on everything connected with the woods and streams. But they have been listening to lectures and submitting to quizzes like college freshmen.

The State Board of Fisheries and Game, reorganizing its warden service under Superintendent Arthur L. Clark, called all the wardens to school at Litchfield. College biology professors and practical wild life culturalists were the faculty. The men learned something about the rules of evidence from a state police official. When the wardens "graduated" after their short course,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Speed to Fire; No Smoke But—

By the Associated Press

Cranston, R. I., Aug. 19—Firemen sped through busy streets, dodging automobiles and cutting corners, in response to an alarm. No flames were visible when they arrived, but a hose lines were laid and firefighters galloped up with axes and extinguishers.

Then Mrs. George E. Garvin of Edgewood explained the fire wasn't much, only a pilot light on her stove. It just wouldn't turn off, she said, and would they help her.

They did, and—they also turned off the gas meter.

30 Newsboys Win Scholarships

Thirty of the 42 newsboys interviewed by the judges yesterday at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation were awarded money grants to enable them to enter or continue their studies at colleges and business schools this fall. In making their selection, the judges, with John C. Broadhead, assistant superintendent of the Boston public schools, as chairman, worked until a late hour last night to arrive at a decision on the scholarships.

Courses at Boston University drew eight of the boys. Harvard was next with six contestants. Four are signed up for chemistry or engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A number of the scholarship applicants plan to study business methods and accounting. One boy plans to enter the University of Iowa. Another convinced the judges of his fitness to study music in Europe.

Steamer Sails Despite Pickets

Pickets continued to parade in front of Long Wharf on Atlantic avenue today, declaring the crew of the steamer Steel Pier was on strike, although the vessel sailed on schedule for Provincetown at 10:10 a. m.

The pickets belonged to the National Maritime Union, which called the strike. The walk-out was effective only for one day, however, namely, Tuesday, because the rival International Seamen's Union refused to support the strike and supplied men to replace the strikers.

Between 10 and 20 pickets walked up and down in front of the wharf, but were not molested by police. Pickets who were arrested yesterday were discharged because they were found to have violated no law.

Security Taxes Questioned In Amoskeag Case

A possibility that firms undergoing reorganization may not have to pay federal or state social security taxes loomed today, threatening the loss of large sums to the several governments and similar savings to the companies.

The question was raised at a hearing before Arthur Black, referee in bankruptcy appointed by the United States District Court at Boston, in the case of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., now undergoing liquidation.

A further possibility was also raised that employees of such firms may be deprived of social security benefits, should the courts decide that they and their employers are not subject to taxation for this purpose.

The hearing was held to permit the Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, Joseph Maynard, and the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts to request that the court-appointed Amoskeag trustees be ordered to pay $4927 in social security taxes to the three governments for 1936.

Trustees Refused

It was disclosed at the hearing that the trustees have refused to make such payments, contending that they would be illegal. A plea was made against such payments by E. G. Fisher, counsel for the trustees, who argued that the trustees and the debtor, who previously was in control, were given charge of the company by the District Court and therefore were officers of the court and exempt from taxation.

Mr. Black declared the issue raised to be an important one and added he wished time to study the question carefully. He gave counsel for the two states until October 1 to file briefs in the matter.

The collector of internal revenue was represented by Assistant United States Attorney Arthur Murray, the State of Massachusetts by Assistant Attorney-General Samuel Weiner and the State of New Hampshire by Assistant Attorney-General Dudley Orr.

Periods Differ

Another point raised by Mr. Fisher in his opposition to the tax payments was that neither set of trustees which has been liquidating the defunct manufacturing concern was in control in 1936 for the period fixed by the social security law for the payment of taxes.

Under a New Hampshire statute, taxes must be paid by those who employ eight or more persons for 13 weeks. In Massachusetts, the period fixed is 20 weeks.

Anti-Gambling Drive Is Begun By Two Groups

Repeal of Law Legalizing Gambling in Massachusetts Is Goal

Plan Is Undecided

Some Fear Split Campaign May Weaken Effort—$46,495,367 Bet This Year

A dual drive to repeal legalized gambling in Massachusetts loomed today following the granting of a state charter to the New England Anti-Gambling Association, Inc., by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, yesterday.

The granting of the charter followed by one week a victory scored by another repeal group which on Aug. 10 received approval from Paul A. Dever, attorney general, of its initiative petition for repeal of the gambling law adopted in 1934.

The following compose the advisory board of the newly-chartered association: Charles C. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar Association; Henry Parkman Jr., Boston lawyer and former State Senator, and Rufus F. Maddux, secretary of the New England Council and treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations; Dr. C. Gordon Brownville, pastor of Tremont Temple; Dr. Kenneth C. Gesner, pastor of First Unitarian Church, Waltham; Maj. Sheldon D. Graff (retired) of Waban; Joseph Balch Jr., Boston realtor, and Prof. Edward W. Collier of Boston University.

Edwin W. Hadley, Cambridge lawyer and professor at Northeastern University, is president of the new association, and Frederick C. Peach, Pittsfield broker, treasurer.

No Plans Are Known

The other group is headed by David F. Sibley, Boston attorney. The plans of neither group could be definitely ascertained today, with practically all the sponsors out of town.

Mr. Maddux, however, revealed, plans of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, Inc., have not yet been formulated. The advisory board has met only once, and formulation of definite plans will await the return of several vacationing board members.

The official statement of purpose of the new organization contained in the charter reads:

"To assist in developing a nonpartisan interest in civic affairs and in connection therewith to render every aid toward the enforcement of laws against gambling in all its forms, and in particular to use every lawful means to repeal the law legalizing parimutuel betting and in that connection to encourage legislation that will make parimutuel betting illegal as well as all forms of gambling; and in furtherance of these purposes to raise money by public or private subscription, and generally to transact any business incidental to the above purposes within the restrictions of the laws of the Commonwealth."

Dual Drive Is Deplored

Whether the two groups eventually will come together and fight for a common cause, repeal of legalized gambling, is problematical. Those eager for repeal will view with anxiety any dual drive.

Many persons remember the collapse of the repeal drive last year, in which the sponsors of an initiative petition for repeal of gambling made no attempt to obtain 5000 additional signatures after the Legislature had turned down the petition. Only 5000 additional signatures were needed to place the question before the voters on a referendum after the Legislature had voted against repeal.

The backers of another petition

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

No Bandits but Lots of Action, Says Officer of Yangtze Duty

Although cruising for three years in Chinese waters, most of the time on a river gunboat looking for bandits in a supposedly bandit-infested territory, Lieut.-Commander H. C. Fitz of the U. S. Navy is back in Boston without ever having seen a Chinese bandit.

Two months ago, Commander Fitz was gunnery officer aboard the Augusta, flagship of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, which recently anchored in the harbor of Shanghai to protect American interests during the current upheavals in China. Prior to that he was commander of a gunboat for two and a half years cruising along the Yangtze River.

Although he had many experiences in China, strangely enough, for a navy man assigned to duty in a territory supposedly racked by warlike operations, all of Commander Fitz's experiences were of peace-time character. Yet peace can have its hair-raising ventures, according to the commander, for duty on a Yangtze River gunboat is far from peaceful, not because of the bandits which he never saw, but because of the rapids, the shoals and quickly changing currents in the river.

Asked if he was glad to get a two-year term of service in the office of the Judge-Advocate of the Navy Department in Washington, the commander declared it was great "to get back where everyone speaks English." He leaves for Washington today to assume his new duties.

"You say you didn't see a bandit in three years," the commander was asked. "Does that imply that rumors of banditry in China are exaggerated?"

"Not necessarily," the commander declared. "The bandits are wise enough to give gunboats as wide a berth as possible."

But bandits or no bandits, naval officers generally concede that for a man afloat there are few more unusual duties than service on a river gunboat. And on the Yangtze River, which virtually bristles with the guns of every large nation, there is a particularly heavy dose of adventure for the naval man, adventure that seldom gets into print because of its isolated character apart from the operations of the great fleets.

Evacuation Plans

Commander Fitz came in frequent contact with foreign naval, military and civil authorities. He was charged with the duty of carrying out well-laid evacuation plans for Americans in the event of emergencies. All officers of the gunboat are required to acquaint themselves with the location of American missions, business property and residences in each port visited along the river. Sometimes he had the problem of helping American merchant marine vessels to get up the river without grounding during low water.

Even when conditions are quiet along the river, trouble may start at any moment. Hence, the gunboat is prepared with machine guns and a battery of 3-inch guns for quick service. Because there are virtually no aids to navigation up the river, Chinese pilots are used almost exclusively because of their knowledge of river conditions. It is believed that there is only one case on record in which a white pilot has navigated the Upper River.

During his three years in China, Commander Fitz noticed the growth of a national currency indicating that the Nanking government as Japan's leading opponent in China is steadily, if slowly, attaining some degree of unity.

The commander also said that the Chinese passenger air service was developing rapidly, a service that he believed would shortly prove an important reservoir of supply from which China could select trained Chinese aviators for the army air corps.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight, probably followed by local showers late tonight or Friday; gentle east to southeast winds, shifting to moderate south and southwest.

Maine: Partly cloudy, followed by showers beginning late tonight or Friday; slightly warmer in the west portion tonight.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, followed by showers beginning late tonight or Friday; slightly warmer in the south portion tonight.

Vermont: Probably showers tonight and Friday; cooler Friday.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, probably followed by showers in the southeast portion Friday, and in the west and north portions late tonight or Friday; slightly warmer in the northeast portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Friday local showers; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southeast shifting to fresh south and southwest winds; weather partly overcast tonight; showers on Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	86	Minneapolis	66	76
Bermuda	82	92	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	76	80	New York	74	82
Denver	60	84	Norfolk	76	92
Helena	48	82	Philadelphia	72	82
Kansas City	74	96	St. Louis	76	96
Los Angeles	62	78	San Francisco	52	66
Miami	84	94	Washington	73	92

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Aug. 19.
B—Maximum Aug. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 10:30 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Friday, 10:51 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 9:10 p. m.

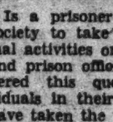
What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Colonial—
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—



"You Can't Have Everything," with the Ritz Brothers, Don Ameche and Alice Faye. Fenway: 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Borneo," produced by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson. Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Modern—
"Wee Willie Winkie," featuring Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen. 10:45 a.m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. Also "Talent Scout." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30.

University—
"The Singing Marine," with Dick Powell. 2:45, 6:05, 9:15. Also "Fly Away Baby," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

Tremont—
Joel McCrea and Merle Oberon in "These Three." 9 a. m., 12:06, 3:27, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Casino Murder Mystery," with Paul Lukas. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5:06, 8:11. Tomorrow: "Treasure Island," with Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper. Also "The Marked Woman," with Bette Davis and Humphry Bogart.

Uptown—
"New Faces of 1937," with Joe Penner. 12:40, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The 13th Chair." 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

State and Orpheum—
Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles in "Stella Dallas." Both theaters, 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 10. Also "The Devil Is Driving," with Joan Perry and Nana Bryant. Orpheum: 10:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Metropolitan—
"Love Under Fire," starring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: "Shades of Syncopation," featuring Nick Long Jr. and Johnny Burke.

Memorial—
"Knight Without Armor," starring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 1:15, 2:28, 5:34, 8:50. Also "Super Sleuth," with Ann Sothern and Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 3:12, 6:24. Preview tonight at 7:21 and 10:37 of "It's All Yours," starring Madeleine Carroll and Francis Lederer.

Boston—
"Think Fast, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15. Also "Windjammer," with George O'Brien. 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:30, 9. Tomorrow: "I Cover the War," with John Wayne. Also "One Mile from Heaven," featuring Claire Trevor, Sally Blands, Douglas Fowley and Bill Robinson.

Coolidge Corner—
"Midnight Taxi," with Brian Donlevy. 2, 5:05, 8:20. Also "Wings Over Honolulu," featuring Wendy Barrie, Ray Milland, William Gargan and Kent Taylor. 3:45, 6:30, 10. "March of Time," 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Charlie Chan at the Olympics." Also "Woman Alone," with Sylvia Sidney.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Fine Arts—
"Rembrandt" starring Charles Laughton. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

South Station Theater—
Fred Perry, Travel to Virgin Islands. "March of Time," latest news reels and other shorts. Tomorrow: Travel to the Caribbean, Golf Sport, Travel Ruins of Old Mexico, Sahara Desert, Edgar Kennedy Comedy.

Music

WPA Concerts—
Charles Hector conducting the Symphonic Swing Orchestra and the Continentals. Dean Road Shell, Brookline. 8.

Beacon Novelty Orchestra, Albert Holmes conducting. Boy's Club, 80 Dudley Street. 8.

Adult Recreation Center—
Denison House Vacation School members present "The Jolly Tars," an operetta. Denison House Yard, 93 Tyler Street. 8:15.

Other Events

Field and Forest Club—
Ranger's Moonlight Sail to Nantasket. Leave Rowe's Wharf at 6:30. Return at 9:45 or 11.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concert—
Commonwealth Symphonic Band, Alfonso D'Avino, conducting. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 12.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on French Paintings by Miss Elliot. 11.

Labor Applauds Taylor's Appointment

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's nomination of Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, as member of the new State Labor Relations Commission, is regarded by many labor leaders as both a gain and a loss.

Although it is highly important to organized workers to have on the board a strong, energetic labor man of Mr. Taylor's type, the federation through the Taylor appointment, is losing an effective lobbyist on Beacon Hill.

So effective has Mr. Taylor been as successor to Robert J. Watt as labor's voice on Beacon Hill that during the past year he won many legislative struggles when labor's cause seemed hopeless. Not the least of his last-minute victories was the passage of the Baby Wagner Act establishing the State Labor Relations Commission to guarantee to workers in intrastate industry the right of collective bargaining.

Scored Many Successes

In this encounter, Mr. Taylor led a successful attack upon a movement to tack on an amendment forcing labor unions to incorporate. At the same time he waged a winning battle for passage of a law outlawing the use of industrial spies and detectives in labor disputes.

Thus numerous labor leaders will regret losing the services of Mr. Taylor as legislative agent.

Furthermore, there has been some talk that Mr. Watt, present secretary-treasurer of the federation, may move on to a more important position. In such an event, Mr. Taylor would be considered seriously for Mr. Watt's position, a powerful one in the federation movement, particularly at this time when an organization drive is under way.

Yet, appointment to the labor relations board is a personal honor to Mr. Taylor, with a salary increase from approximately $2800 as legislative agent to $6000 a year as commission member. From all appearances Mr. Taylor should be a powerful member of the board, and of particular value to organized labor.

While he is a member of the federation, it is certain he will be fair in regard to disputes between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. before the board, inasmuch as, like Mr. Watt, he entertains some sympathies for the C. I. O. and hopes for a later reconciliation.

While Mr. Taylor has been nominated for the one-year term on the board, he is almost certain of reappointment next year. Governor Hurley, then, will be in the midst of his re-election campaign and will hesitate before refusing the five-year reappointment to an affiliate of such a powerful political group as the federation, particularly inasmuch as the Governor obviously is attempting to befriend labor in many instances.

Sullivan Appointment

While labor generally applauds Mr. Taylor's appointment, although regretting loss of his federation services, it is not solidly behind the Governor of Patrick J. Sullivan of Boston as a second member of the board.

Mr. Sullivan is particularly remembered as the man former Governor James M. Curley attempted to retain as State Director of Employment, despite the objections of the Federal Government, which pays half the expenses of operating the public employment bureau.

Under the Wagner-Peyser Act, the Federal Government matches dollar for dollar the state expenditures in connection with the employment offices but has approval power over all but civil service appointments. Mr. Sullivan was appointed by Governor Curley, but the Federal authorities ordered his dismissal for lack of educational qualifications. Before the Federal Government won its case it was forced to withhold its $102,000 grant. This federal move resulted in the ousting of Mr. Sullivan and the appointment of Frederick J. Graham, former director of the New England Regional Labor Board and secretary of the Lawrence Central Labor Union.

Labor's Position

Robert J. Watt, John J. Murray, former Curley-appointee to the State Tax Appeals Board and the State Public Utilities Commission, and Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, were members of the Governor's advisory board which urged Governor Curley not to appoint Mr. Sullivan. Thus it is obvious that Mr. Sullivan, although a member of organized labor for 20 years, is not favored as a labor relations commission member by labor as a whole.

Particularly is this true when John F. Gately, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, upon learning of the Sullivan nomination said:

"The Sullivan appointment was quite a surprise to the State Federation of Labor as we submitted names for consideration on a list which did not contain his name. We understood we were to have two appointees of our own selection on this vitally important board. We are curious to learn the sponsorship of the Sullivan nomination."

Edgar M. Mills

Protest Rises On Sacco Case In State Guide

(Continued From Page 9)

Vanzetti, a fish peddler, and Nicola Sacco, a shoe worker, who were executed in 1927 for a murder and payroll robbery in 1920:

"During the seven years that elapsed between the murder and the execution of the sentence, protest demonstrations were held throughout the world. . . . It was widely believed that, although legal forms were observed, the determining factor in the case from start to finish was the affiliation of the two men with an unpopular minority political group. . . . (P. 76.)

"The affair dragged out over seven years and was debated in every civilized corner of the globe. The entire machinery of justice was smeared with suspicion and petitions flooded the office of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller in an effort to stay the execution and obtain a new trial. . . . Sacco and Vanzetti had become, for a new generation . . . the classic example of the administering of justice to members of unpopular political minorities. . . (P. 144)

Reviewed by Commission

"The most notorious of all Dedham trials was that of Sacco and Vanzetti before Judge Webster Thayer, in 1921. The injection into the trial of political considerations, the quality of the testimony, the attitude of the judge, the dragging-out of the trial over six long years aroused a world-wide storm of denunciation from pulpit and press, resulting in the appointment of a commission headed by ex-President Lowell of Harvard.

"The commission reported that it believed the trial had been fairly conducted and had reached a proper conclusion. Sacco and Vanzetti were executed following the publication of this report.

"But ten years after the case, a play based on it won the Pulitzer prize, and a brochure on the report of the Lowell Commission was circulated at the Harvard Tercentenary Celebration in 1936 . . . (P. 219)."

Flood

(Continued from Page 9)

pose the present pacts on the contention they give the states power control and dam ownership, assert the reservation just approved will force the acts to go back to the state legislatures. Assistant Counsel Dempsey of the Power Commission expressed this opinion when he said the reservation sounds mild but in its administration it will prove drastic. He stated it would probably force important changes in the pacts, including substitution of federal for state ownership of the dams.

On the other hand, Representatives Clason and Tobey and others, including officials of New England states, contend the reservation merely makes plain what the pacts intend and that therefore the pacts won't have to return to the legislatures for reappproval.

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FILENE'S

PARIS and DOBBS agree on the new off-side, jut-forward hat

Just as we were oh-ing and ah-ing about this new Dobbs off-side felt, came cable news from Paris sponsoring this very trend. Double reason, then, why you'll want this impeccably tailored Dobbs for your first Fall tailleur. Black, brown, navy, head-sizes (like men's), 6⅝ to 7½, $10

In the background, another DOBBS HIGH-hat, off-the-face, $7.50. Second floor—AIR-CONDITIONED
BOSTON

Executive Drops Big Business to Restore Old N. E. Houses

Repairs and saves rare old colonial homes in New Hampshire from becoming moldering ruins and sells them without profit to city friends who, like himself, find peace and comfort when retired from active business.

By a Staff Photographer
Brick Colonial House in Haverhill, New Hampshire — The Second Restored by Mr. Swift — First House in Haverhill That Was Restored by Mr. Swift
John H. Swift — Former Secretary of U. S. Rubber Co.
The Old Academy — Part of Common at Haverhill, N. H. — Being—One of Like Houses Facing the Village Green at Haverhill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, N. H., Aug. 19—In this quiet little town, undisturbed by the rush of big business that had been his lot for many years, John H. Swift, retired secretary of the United States Rubber Company, has found that restoring historical old houses is fully as interesting as the affairs of a big industry.

Just a few years ago Mr. and Mrs. Swift were typical "big city" people. Their home at Detroit was the typical home of an industrialist. Theater and dinner parties were an important part of their lives and servants were at their beck and call. They didn't have time to know whether they liked it or not.

Mr. Swift's chief departure from all this was when he visited a farm in Massachusetts, which he had purchased when a young man just starting out in the business world.

Much to the surprise of his friends, Mr. Swift finally came to the conclsuion that he not only wanted to retire but desired to live a simpler life.

Begins a New Interest

An old brick house, with all the lines of a generation or two ago, in the small town of Orford, New Hampshire—just a few miles south of this town—attracted Mr. Swift's attention. It had more than 100 broken panes of glass but the quiet atmosphere of an earlier generation.

Turning aside industrial thoughts, Mr. Swift became a student of early New England architecture in an attempt to restore the aged Orford house to its original state. He was so busy finding old glass to replace the broken panes that he almost forgot that there was ever a rubber company.

It was hard for the natives of Orford to understand why a man should want to put so much work and money into what they considered a deserted old house when he could build a new building, much more modern, for much less money. But they failed to realize how much fun John Swift was getting out of his new interest.

After the restoration had been completed Mr. Swift sought to furnish the house in keeping with its age and architecture. So excited became Mr. Swift over his new venture that he was not satisfied with writing "finis" to his restoring old houses when he had satisfied himself with the Orford house.

Then He Found Haverhill

Looking around, he became attracted by the historic old village of Haverhill. Not only did it have numerous old houses, but they stood around an old-fashioned common, which, with the road through the center of it, is known as a split common. It was purely a residential village. Wide lawns spread between the houses and the sidewalk, between the walk and the roadway. All in all, it hit Mr. Swift's fancy.

His first acquisition was an old brick house. Local workers found employment restoring the old house and installing modern heating and plumbing. Mr. Swift got a big "kick" out of it all as he went about the work of restoring and furnishing the house. He delved into local history to such an extent that he is unquestionably better posted on the early history of the town than most of the natives.

When this house had been restored to his satisfaction, local people obtained the greatest surprise of their lives. They found that Mr. Swift was taking over another old house to restore and was ready to sell the brick house he had just finished to the right party, without regard to the money he had put into it. It was hard for a Yankee to realize that Mr. Swift was getting so much enjoyment out of his new life that the money he spent in his hobby meant little to him.

Mr. Swift had come to the conclusion that there were many other people, like himself, who desired to retire to the country. He thought that Haverhill was just the place for such people and that the house he had restored could be used to start the movement.

Today, Mr. Swift lives in the latest house he has restored. Friends of his earlier life as an industrialist on visiting him in his new home are surprised to find that he serves as the butler and his wife as the cook and maid—and that they are getting more enjoyment out of it than ever before in their lives.

Around the old common of this town one may now find retired people from New York, Philadelphia and Detroit. They have found a lot in common in their new lives. The restored houses of an earlier age are often the scenes of formal dinner parties, with few of the people dreading the long winters.

Mr. Swift is somewhat concerned over the lack of any attraction in the village for young people. As he looks in the old academy building, educational institution, he wonders if his dream of an ideal New England community would not be complete if this building was restored to house a small private school, bringing younger people into the village of which he is the unofficial ambassador of good will.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 158 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m. WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m. WORL, 920kc.
Springfield—Week, Sept. 27-Oct. 2, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, Aug. 27, 8:15 a. m.; Saturday, Sept. 18, 1:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

St. Albans—Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Springfield—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Aug. 29, 9 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Dorothy Weckerle presents
"Ahead - of - the - Times" Fashions for Fall
Advance smart styles that will add spice to your late summer wardrobe.
LINGERIE
HOSIERY
61 Allen Street GR 8336
Open Monday and Friday Eves.

Save 20% to 33⅓%
in
EDWARDS
Annual August
SALE of
Fur Coats, Cloth Coats and Furniture
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Gulls Show Anglers Where Bluefish Lie

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., Aug. 19 (AP)—Rhode Island fishermen watched for wheeling sea gulls today as they pursued tasty bluefish, reported running off the coast.

The gulls, fishermen explained, signal the position of the fish by hovering over schools.

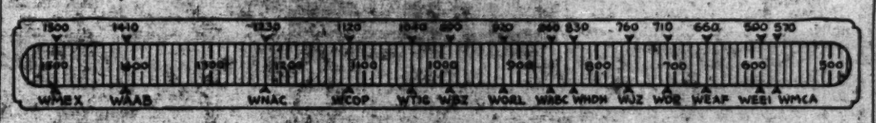
Hundreds of small boats were putting out of various inlets daily as reports came that the fish, selling at 30 to 40 cents a pound in a ready market, were being caught off Point Judith, Matunuck, Green Hill and Block Island.

N. Y. Food Prices Decline

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Slightly declining prices in all foodstuffs here last week were attributed by the American Institute of Food Distribution to the outlook for ample harvests. Cereals were chiefly affected by the decline, the institute adds.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Senate speaker	Lucille and Lanny	Tophatters Orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Clyde Barrie, songs	Piano soloist	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 Studio speaker	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; Tony Russell	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	John Grimm, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	South Seas music	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Elmer Davis, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Melodic Tones"
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Happy Felton's Orch.	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Columbia Concert	"Gun Smoke Law";	Vallee Hour: Tommy	Cesare Sodero Directs:	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 Orchestra, Dr.	western drama	Riggs; Willie Howard;	soloists; orchestra	"Jazz Fantasy"
8:30 Hans Kindler,	Nagel's rumba orchestra	Maureen O'Sullivan;	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	D. Brissetti's Orchestra
8:45 guest conductor	Nagel's rumba orchestra	John McClain	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Jack Ward, pianist
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Concert Hour: Helen	Charles Winninger with	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Popular vocalist
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Traubel, soprano; Rosa	Show Boat; Eddie	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Herb's Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	Linda, piano; Benny	Green comedy; vocal-	Pat Barnes Opera	Herb's Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Rabinoff; orchestra	ists; orchestra	Pat Barnes Opera	Woody Herman's Orch.
10:00 "Your Adventure";	NBC Musicale	Music Hall with Bob	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	DiPietro's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	NBC Musicale	Burns; Lupe Velez;	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Dramatized news	NBC Musicale	George Raft; Frederick	"Musical Revue"; vocal	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Dramatized news	NBC Musicale	Jagel; orchestra	soloists; Henry Web-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 E. E. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	er's Orchestra	D. Brissetti's Orchestra
11:15 H. Grayson's Orch.	Sports report	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Bob Edge, comment	"Request Serenade"
11:30 Shep Fields Orch.	Slumber Hour	"Northern Lights"	Mike Riley's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:45 Shep Fields Orch.	Eddie Varsos's Orch.	"Northern Lights"	Mike Riley's Orchestra	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Carolyn Pryce	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Song recital
9:30 Jack Berch; orch.	"As You Like It"; dra-	Variations: music	Morning Carnival	Piano; Italian songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	matic sketch; news	Variations: music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Melody Sweethearts	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Talk for women
10:30 CBS piano duo	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"	Viennese ensemble	Today's Children; sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Song recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	News Service	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	"Famous Homes"	New England News
12:00 The Rhythmaires	News; Noonday Little	Organ recital	Wake Up and Live	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; soloist; orch.	"Mary Marlin"	Wake Up and Live	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	U. S. Marine Band	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	U. S. Marine Band	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	Talk, James Roosevelt,	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Betty Crocker	Young Democrats	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Zimbler string quartet	Organ recital	"Street Forum"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour; soloists;	"The Hemingways"	Consumers' talk	Song recital
2:00 Thru Woman's Eyes	sketch; Homesteaders	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	Lynn Sherman, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Sid Gary, baritone	"Sweet Music"
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	Walter Logan's Music	Sports reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
2:45 Wightman Cup	Home Forum: talk	Walter Logan's Music	Sports reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
3:00 tennis matches,	Club Matinee: soloists;	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - Washington	Walter Cuffe, tenor
3:15 from Forest Hills,	popular orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 L. I., Ted Husing,	Strings: Salzburg Fes-	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
3:45 commentator	tival from Austria;	"The O'Neills"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	third act, Wagner's	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
4:15 Studio speaker	Die Meistersinger; Ar-	"Personal Column"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 "Bon Voyage"	thur Fiedler conductor;	Joan Edwards, songs	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
4:45 "Bon Voyage"	Kerstin Thor-	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Piano soolist	burg and others, solo-	Arthur Lang, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Eton Boys	ists	"The City Sleeps"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Choir Symphonette	"Dan Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Studio interview	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloist	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	NBC vocal recital	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Continental Music	Piano team	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Flute quartet	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette: news	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	"The Fact Finder"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Soloist and orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: com-	Campbell's Royalists	Lucille Manners, so-	"Music for Today"	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 edy; soloists; or-	Harmonia ensemble	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Music for Today"	Editorial Digest
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Happy Felton's Orch.	D. Brissetti's Orchestra
8:45 Alice Faye, songs	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"	"Your Invention"
9:00 Hollywood Hotel;	"Believe It or Not";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:15 dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:30 revue; vocal solos:	Grant Park; Women's	Court of Human Rela-	Sammie Kaye's Orch.	"Professional Hour"
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	Symphony Orchestra	tions: sketch	Sammie Kaye's Orch.	"Professional Hour"
10:00 "Evenings With Pa-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Les Miserables"; Orson	David McSweeney, songs
10:15 pa Hayden"; drama	vocal soloists	"First Nighter"; sketch	Wells; orchestra	"Melodic Tones"
10:30 Harold L. Ickes,	Network speaker	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	D. Brissetti's Orchestra
10:45 Sec'y of Interior	"Stringing Along"	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	Frank Gillis, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Herb's Orchestra
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Herb's Orchestra
11:30 Count Basie's Or.	"Slumber Hour"	Talk, James A. Farley,	Shep Fields Orchestra	W. Bryant's Orchestra
11:45 Count Basie's Or.	Promenade Concert	Young Democrats	Shep Fields Orchestra	W. Bryant's Orchestra

Din of Times Square Traffic Rolls Off Phonograph Record

Behind the Microphone

The "First Nighter" sketch heard over the NBC Red network Friday evenings at 10 p. m. (WHAC, Boston), is one of the anomalies of radiocasting. Staged in a mythical theater "Off Times Square" the "First Nighter" has probably never been nearer the theatrical center of the United States than Chicago's Merchandise Mart where the NBC studios are located. In fact we do not know whether the program was ever radiocast from Radio City which is palpably near enough to Times Square to lend truth to the fiction.

The Times Square fiction, as every listener knows, is preserved mostly by sound effects—traffic noises, police whistles, newsboy shouting, car gears changing and the klick of cab doors. These noise effects are recorded and can, of course, go on the network without violating its rule against radiocasting "live" talent.

But the "First Nighter" is an old enough program so that the cast and orchestra remember when it was all done in the studio. Eric Sagerquist, the orchestra leader who recently rejoined the program when it returned to Chicago from Hollywood, recalls in 1930 that he used to hold a whistle in his mouth for part of the sound effects while he played his violin at the same time.

Like certain other popular network offerings "First Nighter" first went on the air from WIBO in Chicago, the conception of Charles Hughes, who is the "First Nighter." Burlap was hung on the studio walls to absorb the sound and prevent sound echos from going into the carbon mike. The mike in those days resembled the typical cartoonists' version, a steel ring with springs holding the actual microphone in the center.

The Hollywood experience of "First Nighter" must have been trying enough so that it may never attempt the coast trek again. That is, the Hollywood studios were too near the movie lots to prevent the thoughts of the cast from straying. As a result the program lost Don Ameche, Tyrone Power, Cliff Soubier and others to the talkies. Then the program powers got around this by signing its new cast leads long enough and at sufficiently high enough salaries to resist Hollywood. Les Tremayne and Barbara Luddy, present leads, are signed in this fashion.

The "First Nighter" dramas are usually the sensing five-cent-magazine type of stories and that accounts for the program's popularity. The period suffers mainly on the commercial end. Without doubt the sponsor receives the heaviest "plugging" we have ever heard on a commercial. We have watched listeners fret through the commercials waiting for the dramatic action to resume. It is like the old silent movie serial trick of leaving the leader hanging on the edge of his chair while the heroine is adrift on the log jam and then clubbing him with words. It may pay dividends to the sponsor but it is certainly hard on listeners.

♪ ♪ ♪

Strains of "Sleep," theme song of Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians, will again sound exclusively over the Mutual network beginning Friday, Aug. 27, as the Pennsylvanians fill a limited engagement at a Chicago hotel. The Waring band will be heard several times weekly offering both the lavish production type of program and straight dance periods. The Lane Sisters, Ferd, the violinist, and frog-voice Poley McClintock will be heard as usual.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sheila Barrett, mimic, who has often "guested" on major network programs, will be heard in her own program over the NBC Blue network beginning Sunday, Oct. 3, at 5:30 p. m., eastern standard time. Graham McNamee will act as Miss Barrett's "straight" man, a role he has learned well with Ed Wynn. Joe Rines, "way-y-y-y up on the fifteenth floor," will conduct the orchestra.

♪ ♪ ♪

The famous Abbey Players of Dublin who have honored Boston with several lengthy engagements will be heard on Columbia's "Workshop" dramatic program from Dublin on Sunday, Sept. 19, at 7 p. m., just before they start an American tour under Shubert management. The Abbey Players will do Synge's one-act play, "Riders to the Sea."

The Abbey engagement will be preceded on Sunday, Sept. 12, by another foreign "Workshop" dramatic period from the British Broadcasting Corporation in London. The BBC players will do an adaptation of Hilaire Belloc's "Marie Antoinette." WEEI, Boston, will radiocast the programs locally.

A. D. H.

Mistake Admitted By Fin Com Aide

(Continued From Page 9)

White Fund, in order that the hearing could begin without delay.

Mr. Campbell, cross-examined by Attorney George R. Farnum, counsel for the Finance Commission, testified that the Codman Hill total now stands at $349,086.85. He explained that an item of $54,869 paid for contract jobs for the city had been entered in his figures, and then added again to a total of $146,685, the total for order work.

The Campbell testimony followed announcement by the mayor that he had sent out summonses through a notary public to Mr. Campbell, Lester P. Murphy, an investigator for the Fin Com, and Mark Linenthal, consulting engineer, but that Mr. Murphy had called at his Tremont street law office and returned his and Mr. Murphy's summonses and a $2 witness fee.

Mr. Campbell, therefore, appeared as the witness of Mr. Farnum, not the mayor. Yesterday the Fin. Com. declined to summon witnesses for the mayor and the court stated it could not "suggest" such procedure to the commission.

Frank W. Treadwell, superintendent of the White Fund property at 488 Boylston street and up to May, 1936, superintendent of the property at 190-200 Boylston, contradicted much of the testimony of Mr. Linenthal on work done at these locations by the Codman Hill company. He was examined by Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph T. Brennan.

Cross-examined by Mr. Farnum, the witness contradicted testimony given by Major Roswell G. Hall, manager of real estate of the fund, on the condition of a floor which Major Hall said sagged even after repairs and which the witness declared was in good condition.

Next on the stand, and also a Brennan witness, was Charles M. Rogers, janitor at 190-200 Boylston street, where the $75,000 waterproofing and shoring job was done. Mr. Rogers testified that he considered the work well done. Much bickering ensued when Mr. Brennan attempted to introduce a number of photographs of repair work in evidence.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 20

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Chappells

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4 GENERATIONS OF BANKING SERVICE

To SYRACUSE and CENTRAL NEW YORK

Late August Finds the Screen Entertaining Tested Friends

Movies of Moment

As summer draws toward its close, so does the season for revivals and second appearances of popular films in normally first-run houses. But for another week at least they will play a conspicuous part in Boston screen entertainment as they have for the past two months.

The reasoning behind such policies is not too difficult to discover. The weather has something to do with it. Even with air-conditioned theaters, audiences are comparatively light. Films that have been tested previously and have built up something of a reputation are as likely to draw—so the theory goes—as new and untried productions. And if an engagement is doing reasonably well, to hold it over is the rule unless there is a contract for specific booking on a schedule of national release—rather than risk something different. In other words, during the summer the movies, like other businesses, tend to husband their resources.

So the week immediately ahead brings, for one thing, a renewed engagement of "Rembrandt" at the Fine Arts. That, it may be remembered, is the biographical film of the great painter, made in England under the direction of Alexander Korda, with Charles Laughton in the leading part. It has a capable supporting cast that includes Gertrude Lawrence, Elsa Lanchester (Mr. Laughton's wife) and Edward Chapman. The script was prepared by Carl Zuckmayer. The settings were designed by Vincent Korda and the costumes by John Armstrong.

For a completely different type of entertainment, the musical film, "You Can't Have Everything," is putting in an appearance at the Paramount and Fenway after a previous run at the Metropolitan. This is an ambitious undertaking with a huge cast and a back-stage story of the loosely woven variety that leaves room for nearly everything that the scenario writers wish—or are ordered—to include. The list of players contains the names of the Ritz Brothers, Don Ameche, Alice Faye, Tony Martin, Charles Winninger, Louise (Gypsy Lee) Hovick and Rubinoff. With this picture will be shown "Borneo," recounting the adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, with Lowell Thomas as narrator.

Finally, for continuing engagement, there will be "The Firefly" at the Colonial, a costly operetta with new numbers added to Friml's early music, and with Jeanette MacDonald, Allan Jones and Warren William adventuring musically in Spain during the Napoleonic era. Though it could be cut to advantage, it is one of the better examples of its kind of entertainment.

Scotland Yard in Spain

Regardless of the season, the Metropolitan continues to change its program week by week, and a completely new billing is displayed there starting today. The film is "Love Under Fire," a comedy with the war in Spain for background, Loretta Young and Don Ameche for leading players and a story about a Scotland Yard detective pursuing an innocent girl who curiously enough is convinced that she is a criminal. Strange things happen in the movies, and this apparently is one of them. Frances Drake, Walter Catlett, John Carradine, Sig Rumann and Borrah Minnevitch with his gang are promised in the cast.

For stage show, there will be "Shades of Syncopation" with Nick Young Jr., once of the musical comedies, and Johnny Burke conspicuous.

Now a Triple Bill

Now that double bills have become commonplace, the Keith Memorial is raising the bid with a so-called triple feature program. The chief item is a romantic comedy, called "It's All Yours," that starts with pre-view showings tonight at 6:45 and 10:15. It is a triangle affair, with Madeleine Carroll as mouse-like secretary to an American millionaire, Francis Lederer as the rich man's heir-presumptive, and Mischa Auer as a penniless adventurer. The complications begin when the fortune is bequeathed to the secretary in the expectation that she will bring the young man to book. J. C. Nugent, Grace Bradley and George McKay have a hand in the events which follow.

"Flight From Glory," the second film, concerns the adventures of outcast aviators in the Andes, with Chester Morris, Onslow Stevens and Van Heflin in the cast. The third and final item is a color film of the recent coronation in England.

The Keith-Boston will abandon its studies in crime for the time being and turn tomorrow to war and journalism. "I Cover the War" is one half of the double bill and "One Mile From Heaven" the other. For the former, John Wayne will depict the adventures of a cameraman sent to Mesopotamia to record an Arab revolt against British rule; and in the latter, Claire Trevor and Sally Blane will bring to the screen the account of a girl reporter who won a scoop on "the biggest story of the year." Which year that may be and which story remain to be seen before the claim can be authenticated.

Back to 'Earth'

Presumably in the classification of second engagements could be included "The Good Earth," coming soon to the State and Orpheum. "Stella Dallas," is being held over for another week. But here there is a slight difference; for "The Good Earth" in its previous showing was what is known in the trade as a "road show." That is to say, it has been seen in Boston only at two-a-day performances, with corresponding charges for admission, and will now make its bow at popular-run houses in the city.

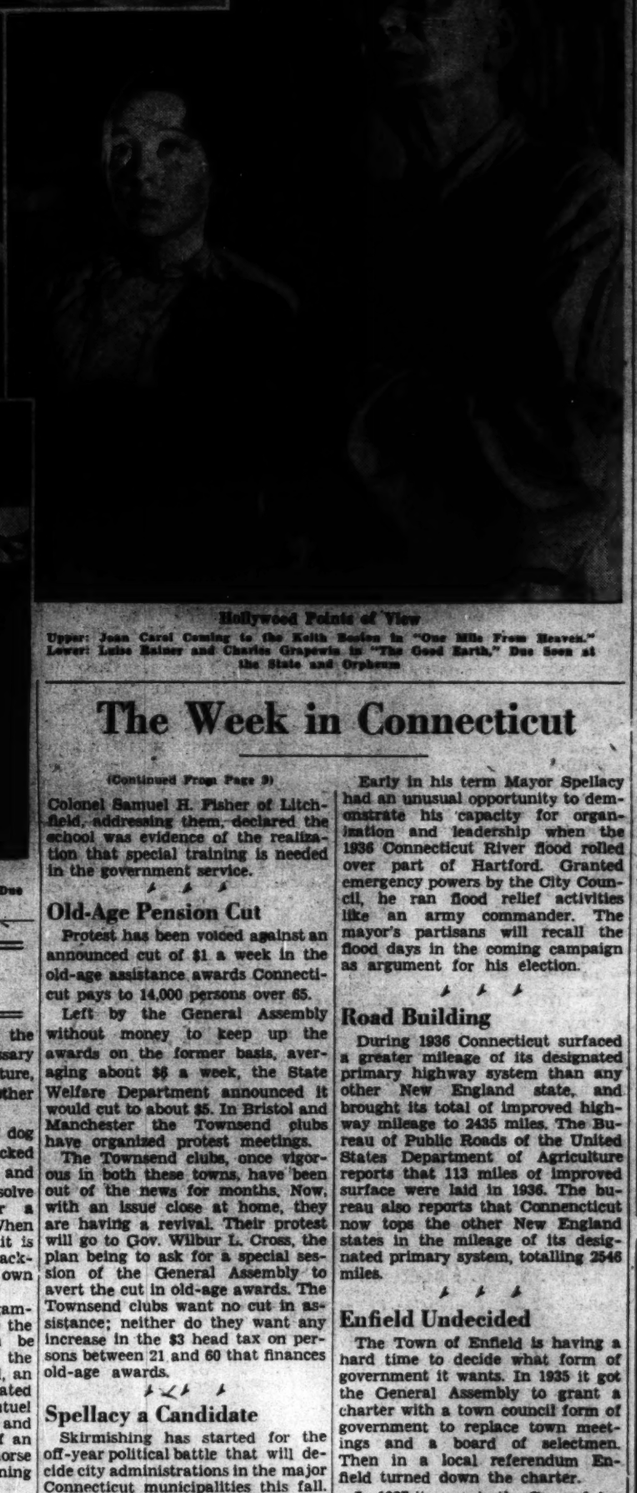
It is based, of course, on Pearl Buck's novel of China, with Paul Muni and Luise Rainer as the chief characters, and with Walter Connolly, Tilly Losch, Charles Grapewin and Jessie Ralph among the other players. The photography is notable and some of the scenes—particularly that of the coming of the locusts—are among the finer examples of screen technique. It is a long film, and in place of another feature picture, shorts will fill out the bill.

E. F. M.

Paintings in Prospect for Galleries of Celluloid Art

Old Film Friends and New
Upper: Scene From "Rembrandt" at the Fine Arts. Lower: Loretta Young and Don Ameche at the Metropolitan

Sounding Off
Mischa Auer in "It's All Yours" Due at the Keith Memorial



Hollywood Points of View
Upper: Joan Carol Coming to the Keith Boston in "One Mile From Heaven." Lower: Luise Rainer and Charles Grapewin in "The Good Earth," Due Soon at the State and Orpheum

What's Going On in the Arts

"Greatness Comes to the Maronies"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H.—A new play, "Greatness Comes to the Maronies," by Mann Page and Izola Forrester, opened at the Keene Summer Theater on Tuesday evening.

Descendants of Edwin Booth are represented in the writing and acting of the play. Miss Forrester, co-author with her husband, is a grandniece of Booth. Her sister, Mrs. Beatrice Colony of this city, and her daughter, Miss Rosamond Page, are in the cast.

The production stars Miss Muriel Brassler, who last year at the local playhouse won acclaim for a vivid interpretation in "Tomorrow and Tomorrow." Miss Brassler gives a performance of unusual depth of beauty and feeling for so young an actress.

Miss Page has been ingénue at the Keene barn theater this season. Complete ease on the stage and the power of living a part marked her performance as Anne Weir in her mother and father's play.

Freeman Hammond, director of the production, played the role of Gordon Weir. A seasoned actor, he is responsible for some excellent stage business on the part of the cast as well as for a clear interpretation of the novelist whose zest for copy threatens revelation of the Maronies family secret.

Mrs. Colony and Kenneth Bisbee, veteran troupers, give effective parental background for the play's plot development. Larry Johns, Gilmore Bush, Rosalind Kharfen, Don Farrar, Winthrop R. Page and Jack Price complete the cast.

A motor mishap causes an author and his artist wife to become guests of the Sam Maronies. He learns the family secret, uses it as a plot for a new novel. The play could have easily ended on a note of tragedy. Sin could have been heavily punished and the burden shared by all. Yet by a satisfying conclusion, the playwrights, without giving a benediction to sin, have recognized facts but refused to give youth any stigma for parental wrongdoing.

Free Milk for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—Legislation to provide every child in Ontario with a pint of milk every day was a suggestion made by Dr. H. A. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who pointed out that in Scotland every school child is given a half pint of milk a day in a sealed bottle.

Bets

(Continued from Page 9)

never completed collection of the original 20,000 signatures necessary to place it before the Legislature, because of the fact that another group was in the field.

Charges have been made that dog race track operators actually backed the initiative petition on horse and dog racing to kill off a resolve adopted in 1935 calling for a referendum on dog racing. When the later resolve was repealed, it is charged, the initiative petition backers worked to smash their own petition.

To repeal the law legalizing gambling, three courses are open to the preponents. First, a bill can be filed for immediate repeal of the pari-mutuel betting law. Second, an initiative petition can be circulated calling for repeal of the pari-mutuel betting law covering both horse and dog racing. Third, circulation of an initiative petition dealing with horse racing alone and another concerning only dog racing.

Inasmuch as the Sibley group has started an initiative petition covering both horse and dog racing, some legal authorities believe any new initiative petition move must concentrate on separate petitions for each form of racing.

Many repeal backers believe a straight bill for immediate repeal would not stand a chance in the legislature, where the racing lobby is considered one of the most powerful operating on Beacon Hill. A campaign leading to a vote by the people is considered by many as the only hopeful repeal road.

When the members of the anti-gambling association's advisory board return early in September it is expected plans will be developed immediately and the course of action decided upon.

Meanwhile, repealists were today regarding with apprehension the report of the State Racing Commission that $46,495,387 has been wagered at Massachusetts horse and dog tracks this year. After the 16 racing days are completed in the fall, it is expected the year's total will exceed $50,000,000 to establish a Massachusetts betting record. Last year the record total of $48,175,050 was bet.

YoungRepublicans Arrange Outing

J. Kenneth Bradley, of Bridgeport, Conn., national chairman of the Young Republican's National Federation, will be the principal speaker of the annual outing of Massachusetts Council of Young Men's Republican Clubs to be held at the Stowe Country Club in Stowe, Aug. 21, it was announced today.

Other speakers include: Wallace Stearns, assistant to the treasurer of the Republican National Commmittee; Mrs. Wilbur P. Davis, of Worcester, secretary of the Young Republican National Federation,

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued From Page 9)

Colonel Samuel H. Fisher of Litchfield, addressing them, declared the school was evidence of the realization that special training is needed in the government service.

Old-Age Pension Cut

Protest has been voiced against an announced cut of $1 a week in the old-age assistance awards Connecticut pays to 14,000 persons over 65.

Left by the General Assembly without money to keep up the awards on the former basis, averaging about $6 a week, the State Welfare Department announced it would cut to about $5. In Bristol and Manchester the Townsend clubs have organized protest meetings.

The Townsend clubs, once vigorous in both these towns, have been out of the news for months. Now, with an issue close at home, they are having a revival. Their protest will go to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, the plan being to ask for a special session of the General Assembly to avert the cut in old-age awards. The Townsend clubs want no cut in assistance; neither do they want any increase in the $3 head tax on persons between 21 and 60 that finances old-age awards.

Spellacy a Candidate

Skirmishing has started for the off-year political battle that will decide city administrations in the major Connecticut municipalities this fall. Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford, Democrat, has announced his candidacy to succeed himself. Mayor Frank Hayes, Democrat, Waterbury, and Mayor Jasper McLevy, Socialist, Bridgeport, also will be candidates again. Mayor John W. Murphy, Democrat, New Haven, is the fourth large-city executive to come up for election this year.

Hartford's election holds interest as the first in which Mr. Spellacy has been a candidate for local office since the days when he represented Hartford as a state senator at the start of his long career in politics. Long regarded as the unofficial "boss" of Hartford Democrats, who picked the candidates for city office, Mr. Spellacy became mayor by election of the City Council after the passing of the mayor-elect two years ago. He now goes to the electorate on the basis of his record in office.

Early in his term Mayor Spellacy had an unusual opportunity to demonstrate his capacity for organization and leadership when the 1936 Connecticut River flood rolled over part of Hartford. Granted emergency powers by the City Council, he ran flood relief activities like an army commander. The mayor's partisans will recall the flood days in the coming campaign as argument for his election.

Road Building

During 1936 Connecticut surfaced a greater mileage of its designated primary highway system than any other New England state, and brought its total of improved highway mileage to 2435 miles. The Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture reports that 113 miles of improved surface were laid in 1936. The bureau also reports that Connencticut now tops the other New England states in the mileage of its designated primary system, totalling 2546 miles.

Enfield Undecided

The Town of Enfield is having a hard time to decide what form of government it wants. In 1935 it got the General Assembly to grant a charter with a town council form of government to replace town meetings and a board of selectmen. Then in a local referendum Enfield turned down the charter.

In 1937 it came to the General Assembly again. Another town council charter was granted. Last week the town turned that down in another referendum. The two charter bills were among the bulkiest adopted by the two General Assembly sessions. The town paid the expense of printing the long and detailed bills.

Picketing Differences

Before Loew's Theater in Hartford marched two pickets wearing signs which read:

"Labor Trouble Here."

At their heels marched another picket, hired by the management. His placard read:

"No Labor Trouble Here."

George E. Landers, manager of the theater, said he hires union labor, but not the same union which was picketing his theater.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
**Berengaria	Aug. 21	Cherbourg	Aug. 27	Aug. 20 6:00 pm	Aug. 21 6:00 am
††Paris	Aug. 21	Havre	Aug. 28	Aug. 20 6:00 pm	Aug. 21 6:00 am
§Comte de Savoia	Aug. 21	Gibraltar	Aug. 27	Aug. 20 6:00 pm	Aug. 21 9:00 am
Hamburg	Aug. 21	Cherbourg	Aug. 29	Aug. 21 1:00 pm	Aug. 21 5:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco	Aug. 31	Aug. 26 4:00 pm	Aug. 26 5:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Aug. 28	Aug. 23 4:00 pm	Aug. 23 5:00 pm

**Except France, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. ††France only. §Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Flaherty Brothers Are Denied Use of Norwood School Hall

The three Flaherty brothers, Communist sympathizers and veterans of the Loyalist army in the Spanish civil war, are continuing to seek funds and support in their native state of Massachusetts for the Loyalist Government, despite opposition from businessmen and groups.

The latest case of opposition comes from the school committee in their home town of Norwood, Mass., whose members overruled the school superintendent, Lincoln Lynch, and denied the oldest brothers use of the junior high school's auditorium for a scheduled meeting next Tuesday night.

Use of the auditorium was taken away from them after the superintendent, who is now on vacation, had granted it.

Speak in Boston

After a speaking tour of several New England states, the brothers, Francis, Edward and Charles, plan their chief public appearance tonight when they will urge support of the Valencia government from the stage of Boston's Symphony Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington avenues.

On the program with them tonight will be speakers representing the Communist Party, the Committee for Industrial Organization and the Loyalist Government.

In explaining the Norwood school committee's action in denying the three youths the use of a public school auditorium, John Conley, a member of the committee and chairman of buildings and grounds, said today:

"I knew these boys when they were growing up. I know their beliefs. They don't believe in God. They plan these meetings only to raise money and further Communism."

Brothers Are Assailed

"They are a disgrace to their religion and their race. We teach the very opposite of their principles in the schools and I don't see why we should allow them to use our buildings."

Mr. Conley stated that his objection was to the personal beliefs of the young men, rather than to the Loyalist Spanish cause which they are supporting.

"I don't believe in the loyalist cause, but I see no objection to anyone speaking in support of it in a private auditorium," he declared. "I would object to speeches in support of either the loyalists or General Franco in a school building."

The brothers, who fought in the international brigade in defense of Madrid, were reported to have arranged to speak next Tuesday night in Finnish Hall, Chapel Court, Norwood, where Communist meetings are regularly held, according to Mr. Conley.

"That is a more appropriate place for them to speak," observed Mr. Conley.

Spurned by Hurley

The meetings at which the brothers are speaking are under the auspices of a committee known as the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion. Gov. Charles F. Hurley refused to accept a position as honorary head of a reception committee at tonight's rally in Symphony Hall, declaring he would have nothing to do with Communist organizations.

Two of the trio, Charles and Frank, were enrolled in seven months of fighting in the Lincoln battalion of the International brigade. Edward was commander of the first company and Charles its political commissar.

The three are sons of William Flaherty, a janitor, of Boston. Charles, formerly a bookstore manager, was Communist candidate for United States Senator in Massachusetts last year. He was a football star at Colby College. Edward was a mechanic and Francis a WPA writer before going to Spain.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

Terry Pitching Staff Is Holding Up—Gerry Anderson Reaches Golf Semifinal

Giants Drive Toward Flag With Hubbell at the Wheel

By Edwin Bamili

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Giants drive toward another National League championship, once again it is Carl Hubbell who is at the wheel. In 1936 the Oklahoma screwball ace carried the New York club into the World Series by a sensational winning streak in the last half of the race. This season the victory string may be missing, but Carl is carrying out his assignment just the same. He is still Bill Terry's "Meal Ticket."

In beating the Bees yesterday in the second game of the Beehive series, 9 to 1, Hubbell wrote his seventeenth triumph in the records, becoming the first big league boxman to reach that level this year. In '36 the great left-hander won his seventeenth on Aug. 15, placing him only three days behind that history-making pace.

Beat Lou Fette

If the Giants, particularly Manager Terry, were confident of passing the leading Cubs before yesterday's adventure at the Beehive, they must have started spending their World Series checks after "Hub" beat Lou Fette and the Bees. In his last previous start, Carl had stopped the Phillies by the shutout route at the Polo Grounds. The rising optimism of the Terrymen is not based entirely on the fact that their ace beat a pair of second division clubs, but rather on the manner in which he beat them.

In the Giants' moset recent five games, Terry's starting pitcher has gone the distance. Hubbell has accomplished this twice, and Gumbert, Castleman and Melton once. The champs have captured five straight, their last defeat coming from the Bees one week ago today in New York. Only two games behind the Cubs, who dropped another decision to the Pirates yesterday, the Giants feel certain they will lead the league again after this week end.

The advertised pitching battle between Hubbell and Fette was ruined in the first inning yesterday. Lou was making his initial start against New York and had victories over every other club in the circuit. But hits by Joe Moore, Mel Ott, Hank Leiber, Burgess Whitehead and Harry Danning, with a pass to Sam Leslie sandwiched in, drove the Bees' rookie to cover before he could retire three men. He was far removed from his usual form.

Move to Brooklyn

Tomorrow the Bees move into Brooklyn for four games with the Dodgers, who this morning were reposing in last place. A doubleheader is scheduled for Saturday. On Tuesday of next week Bill McKechnie brings his team back to National League Field for a 10-day stand against the West.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox will be at Fenway Park for four contests with Bucky Harris and his Washington Senators, with a doubleheader on the books for Sunday. Tomorrow will be Ladies' Day. The possibility of a Buck Newsom-Wes Ferrell duel is remote, as Buck worked in Philadelphia yesterday and Wes was scheduled to take his turn today.

While the Red Sox are fumbling around the bottom of the first division of the American League, gradually fading out of the battle for second place because of incompetent pitching, it is encouraging to discover that Billy Evans has several young hopefuls salted away in the minors.

Perhaps the most promising youngster is Charlie Wagner, who yesterday was purchased outright from the Minneapolis Millers of the American Association. "Chuck" is considered the association's leading prospect in the mound department, and despite his youth, may step right into the Red Sox picture in 1938. He will report at Sarasota in the spring. At last reports, Wagner had won 17 games and lost nine.

Thirteen for Henry

Also with Minneapolis is Jim Henry, the handsome young southerner, who has won 13 and lost only six. This full season in Class AA may be just what he needed. The Sox will know by next March or April.

Down in Little Rock, Evans has five prospects, but which ones will be called in for trials is unknown at this time. There is Byron Humphreys, a right-hander whose name appears at the top of the Southern Association pitching list with 13 victories and four setbacks. He went South with the Sox in 1935. There is Lee Rogers, the left-hander from University of Alabama, with a good curve ball, who has won 12 and dropped five. There is Emerson Dickman with 13 and seven, and Dick Midkiff with 11 and six. Both are right-handers. Jennings Poindexter, a lefty, has 11 and eight.

With Hazleton of the New York-Pennsylvania League the Red Sox have young Jim Bagby, who sports 17 victories and five defeats. Next season he will probably graduate to either Little Rock or Minneapolis and be ready for a major trial in 1939.

Everything considered, the Red Sox pitching outlook is unusually bright for the future.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Glenn Cunningham set world record of 1:49.7 for 800 meters.

Budge, Riggs Win Matches; In Semifinals

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19 (AP)—Don Budge, the U. S. Davis Cup ace, appeared to be emerging from his slump today when he gained the semifinal round of the Newport Casino tennis tournament with a hard-earned 10—8, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3 victory over steady John McDiarmid, the Princeton University instructor, who played far over his head from start to finish.

Budge, discouraged by his letdown, the aftermath of his brilliant European campaign, was so upset by his showing here that he was tempted to default yesterday when he dropped a set to Frank Guernsey Jr., a comparative unknown from Orlando, Fla.

The world's greatest amateur, however, was prevailed upon to remain in the singles tourney, and he almost played himself back in shape against McDiarmid.

Bobby Riggs, 19-year-old Californian, sensation of the current Eastern tennis season, and last year's Newport Casino winner, today qualified for the semifinal round by out-steadying his Los Angeles townsman, Gene Mako, the Davis Cup doubles player, for an 8—6, 6—3, 6—2 victory.

Budge and Mako, who will defend their national team titles at Longwood next week, paced four other pairs into the team quarter-finals during yesterday's action. Advancing with them were the Chicago combination, Norman Bickel and Norbert Burgess; two British teams, G. Patrick Hughes and Charles E. Hare, and G. T. M. Zarifi and J. D. Anderson, and the international combine of Yamagishi and Gregory Mangin, the Newark, N. J., veteran. Six other teams lagged a bracket behind those pacemakers.

Red Sox Obtain Sandlot Catcher

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 19 (AP)—Blond Bill Ratteree is only 16 years old, but already he has "belonged" to three major league baseball clubs—and all in the space of a few days.

During a recent regional sandlot tournament at Carrollton, the husky catcher of Georgia's Champs signed with St. Louis of the National. His coach, Herb Thomas, promptly persuaded him to tear up this agreement and join up with Detroit.

Then Bill went home and with the approval of his parents—which was needed to make any of the agreements binding—signed with Boston's Red Sox.

Seeded No. 1 at Longwood

By a Staff Photographer

Don Budge (Left) and Gene Mako

German Team in Opposite Half of U. S. Doubles Draw

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American and foreign seeded tennis teams were named by the Longwood Club officials today for the national women's and men's doubles championship beginning next week. Don Budge and Gene Mako, present defending champions, Wimbledon champions and victorious against the Germans and British in Davis Cup play, will be the No. 1 American team with Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Heinmar E. O. Henkel of Germany the top foreign team.

In the women's doubles the defending champions, Mrs. John Van Ryn of Austin, Texas, and Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles are seeded No. 1 in the American group with Kay Stammers and Freda James of England the foreign team seeded No. 1. In the women's doubles the Wightman Cup teams of both the United States and England rate up in the seeded list.

The No. 1 foreign and American seeded teams of both tournaments are placed in opposite sides of the draw. In the men's Johnny Van Ryn and his new partner, Joe Hunt of Los Angeles, were rated well enough for the No. 2 position. It will be the first time in years that Van Ryn has not entered the doubles with Wilmer Allison for a partner. Van Ryn and Allison won the title in 1931 and 1935 and were runners-up in 1930, 1932, 1934 and last year. Only in 1933 were they unable to reach the final round.

While Budge and Mako are conceded a better than even chance to retain their title, the women's championship team is not rated so well. The Stammers-James team, the Alice Marble-Sarah Palfrey Fabyan team, and the Jadwiga Jedrzjowska-Dorothy Bundy pair, to mention only a few, look like too much competition for the defenders.

Entries of 12 teams were turned down by the tournament committee. Two of the 12 were foreign teams. The committee decided to limit the field to 32 pairs.

The complete draw:

Men

Upper Bracket

J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., and Gene Mako, Los Angeles, vs. Robert Harman, Berkeley, Calif., and George Toley, Los Angeles.

Gardnar Mulloy, Miami, Fla., and Alfred Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., vs. G. T. M. Zarifi and J. D. Anderson, Great Britain.

Robert Riggs and Bernard Coghlan, Los Angeles, vs. Louis Wetherall, Los Angeles, and Robert Kamrath, Austin, Texas.

William Widen and Frank Krause, Minneapolis, vs. George P. Hughes and Charles Hare, Great Britain.

Wayne Sabin, Los Angeles, and Bryan Grant Jr., Atlanta, vs. Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., and Charles Carr, Los Angeles.

Owen Anderson and Julius Heldman, Los Angeles, vs. Fumiturn Nakano and J. Nishimura, Japan.

Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, and Frank D. Guernsey Jr., Orlando, Fla., vs. George and Russell Ball, Evanston, Ill.

Gerin Cameron, Tulsa, Okla., and Modeste Alloo, Berkeley, Calif., vs. Jiro Yamagishi, Japan, and Gregory Mangin, New York.

Lower Bracket

John W. Van Ryn, Austin, Texas, and Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, vs. William Robertson, Los Angeles, and William J. Clothier 2d, Philadelphia.

Paul Guibord and Edward Fuller, Boston, vs. Heinrich Kleinschroth, Germany, and Vernon Marcum, St. Petersburg, Fla.

John McDiarmid, Princeton, N. J., and Arthur Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., vs. Clarence M. Jones and Murray D. Deloford, Great Britain.

Lt. James E. Farrin and Lt. W. E. Howard, Washington, D. C., vs. Jacques Brugnon and Yvon Petra, France.

Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., vs. Gilbert Hunt and Barnard Welsh, Washington, D. C.

Donald McNeill, Oklahoma City, Okla., and Charles Mattman, Newark, N. J., vs. Robert Murray and Laird Watt, Montreal.

H. Holbrook Hyde and John Gow, Hartford, Conn., vs. Norman Bickel and Norbert Burgess, Oak Park, Ill.

Richard Murphy and Sam Pitch, Boston, vs. Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Heinmar E. O. Henkel, Germany.

American Seeded List—No. 1, Budge-Mako; No. 2, Van Ryn-Hunt; No. 3, Sabin-Grant; No. 4, Buxby-Cooke; No. 5, Riggs-Coghlan; No. 6, McDiarmid-Hendrix.

Foreign Seeded List—No. 1, von Cramm-Henkel; No. 2, Yamagishi-Mangin; No. 3, Hughes-Hare; No. 4, Brugnon-Petra; No. 5, Nakano-Nishimura; No. 6, Murray-Watt.

Women

First Round

Kay Winthrop and Virginia Rice Johnson, Boston, vs. Mercedes and Clary Madden, Boston.

Mrs. A. C. Ingraham and Mrs. Charles Duffy, Cleveland, vs. Anita Lizana, Chile, and Marie Luis Horne, Germany.

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, France, vs. Barbara Winslow, Hollywood, Calif., and Margaret Jesse, Sacramento, Calif.

Louise Harding and Marian Wood, Boston, vs. Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, and Polly Morrill, Dedham, Mass.

Alison Harrison, Philadelphia, and Mary Cootes, New York, vs. Mrs. C. R. Mabley and Mrs. E. B. Corbiere, Boston.

Virginia Ellis, Brookline, and Mrs. P. H. Theopold, Dedham, vs. Kay Stammers and Freda James, England.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Austin, Texas, and Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, vs. Patricia Henry, Los Angeles, and Jean Milne, Vancouver, B. C.

Norma Taubele, and Grace Surber, New York, vs. Eleanor Dawson, Piedmont, Calif., and Elizabeth Blackman, Detroit.

Patricia Cumming, Westfield, N. J., and D. E. Deston, New York, vs. Eunice Dean, San Antonio, and Millicent Hirsch, New York.

Dorothy Bundy, Los Angeles, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, vs. Margot Lumb and Mary Hardwick, England.

Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and Gracyn Wheeler, Pasadena, Calif., vs. Jane Stanton and Mrs. Martin Blank, Los Angeles.

Second Round

Top-Half Byes

Alice Marble, Los Angeles, and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Boston, vs. Evangeline McLennan, Decatur, Ga., and Marilynn McRae, Little Rock, Ark.

Lower-Half Byes

Margaret Anderson, Richmond, Va., and Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, Boston, vs. winner of Jacobs-Wheeler and Stanton-Blank match.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Dorothy Wightman, Boston, vs. Joan Ingram and Evelyn Dearman, England.

Women Start Play In Vermont Golf Tourney

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 19 (AP)—Sixty-seven women golfers, among them some of the finest shotmakers in the country, got away today in the second annual Manchester invitation tourney on the 18-hole Ekwanok layout. Last year's tourney was won by Patty Berg of Minneapolis, who is not competing this year.

Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., led the scoring yesterday during a practice round with a fine 75, second lowest score ever turned in here by a woman. Miss Berg broke the record formerly held by Helen Hicks last summer when she scored a brilliant 72.

Fred Guild Advances

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 19 (AP)—Fred Guild of New York yesterday advanced to men's singles finals in Vermont open tennis tournament with 6—1, 6—3 victory over Malcolm Clarke of Newton, Mass. Roger Brackett of Brattleboro entered the semifinals with 2—6, 6—3, 6—2 victory over Harold Freedman of Springfield, Mass. Ted Carter, Manchester, N. H., netman, also went into semifinals by beating Mason Padelford of Fall River, Mass., 6—4, 7—5. Doubles teams of Freedman and Guild, Carter and Clarke, and Brackett and Fred Harris of Brattleboro won quarter final matches.

Yale Loses at Prestwick

PRESTWICK, Scotland, Aug. 19 (AP)—Yale's golfers wound up their British tour today by losing a 14-0 decision to a west of Scotland team. The Americans dropped all five foursomes and nine singles matches, halving one.

Denny Is Re-elected

LAKESIDE, Ohio, Aug. 19 (AP)—The American Roque League re-elected A. J. Denny of Aurora, Ill., president, yesterday at its annual business session. Directors included Ed Clark, Cranston, R. I.; and J. W. Bolton, Lawrence, Mass.

Reds Recall Campbell

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds recalled from Syracuse of the International League yesterday Catcher Gilly Campbell, last year's second string backstop.

Four Seasoned Players on U. S. Wightman Team

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Four seasoned Americans went through brief workouts today preparatory to beginning defense of the Wightman Tennis Cup against the threat of a British team combining youth and a sturdy leaven of veteran players.

The United States decided yesterday to rely upon four veterans of Wightman Cup play to defend the Cup it has held continuously since 1930. All but two of the British team have participated in previous team competition between the two nations.

Tim Horn Speaks

Tim Horn, captain and manager of the British team, welcomed America's position as a strong favorite.

"We've been favorites several times in recent years," he said, "and what happened? We haven't won the cup since 1930."

Alice Marble, the National champion, Helen Jacobs, former Wimbledon and national champion who first played in Wightman Cup matches in 1927, Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan compose the American team for the matches at Forest Hills tomorrow and Saturday.

Against them the British will send four veterans, Kay Stammers, Ruth Hardwick, Freda James and Evelyn Dearman, and two newcomers, Margot Lumb and Joan Ingram.

Miss Marble vs. Miss Hardwick

Miss Marble and Miss Jacobs will play the first and second singles posts for the United States. The former will open the matches against Miss Hardwick, while Miss Jacobs meets Miss Stammers, best known of the invading players. A doubles match between the second doubles teams, Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan for the United States and Miss Dearman and Miss Ingram, will conclude the first day of play.

The first and second singles players of each team will meet the similarly selected teams of the opposing nation. The third singles players will oppose each other, and the same procedure will be followed in the doubles.

Five Singles Two Doubles

This alignment will put Miss Jacobs against Miss Hardwick in the first of Saturday's matches, followed by Miss Marble and Miss Stammers and Mrs Fabyan and Miss Lumb, the third singles choices. The first selected doubles teams, Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Stammers and Miss James, will meet in the last match Saturday.

The entire series will consist of five singles and two doubles matches with the cup going to the nation taking four matches or better. The United States has won all but four matches since the competition began in 1923.

Miss Marble is the only addition to the American team that won at Wimbledon last year, 4 matches to 3. She replaces Carolin Babcock, who with Dorothy M. Bundy, daughter of the great woman star of another generation, will be on the sidelines. Both were members of the squad. The British will employ their entire squad in the matches.

Miss Hardwick, making her debut in this country, is one of the best of the British players. A stylist, her game shows no outstanding weakness. She was eliminated by Miss Marble in the quarterfinals at Wimbledon this year, but not until she had taken a set from the American champion and led 4—1 in the deciding set.

Defender Loses In Maine Golf

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, Aug. 19 (AP)—Maine's amateur golf title quest went into its second round today minus both the defending champion and the qualifying medalist.

A. J. Pardee, New Haven, Conn., whose 70, one over par, was the best score in the test round, fell, 2 and 1, before superior stroking of J. M. Walker, New York.

Best medal score of the day was the 69 with which Freddie Wright, Boston, defeated L. E. Conkling, Quincy, Mass., 2 and 1.

Johnny Brown, Portland, who won the crown last year, failed to make the first flight. His 83 was four strokes over the highest qualifying score.

Walker drew for a second round opponent Maine's veteran Dr. Forrest C. Tyson, Augusta, who eliminated W. J. Bernache, Clifton, N. J., 2 and 1, yesterday.

Wright was paired with R. W. Knowles Jr., Brookline, Mass., victor over R. S. Morrill Jr., New Haven, Conn., 2 and 1.

Other pairings: Paige West, Auburn, Maine, resident amateur champion, against Eugene Black, Rye, N. Y.; H. P. Hood Jr., Salem, Mass., against Ed Abbott, Auburn.

West eliminated Johnny Boyd, Portland, 3 and 1; Black disposed of Rex T. Sprinkle, Portland, 1 up; Hood beat Art Bakke, Portland, 2 and 1, and Abbott defeated J. E. Wallace, Paterson, N. J., 3 and 2.

Old Westbury Polo Victors

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Old Westbury polo team defeated Aknusti, yesterday, 10 to 5, at the Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, L. I. Mike Phipps and Cecil Smith of the winners did the scoring with five goals each for Old Westbury. The victors jumped into the lead with four goals in the first chukker, added single goals in the second, third, fourth and fifth periods and finished off with two goals in the final chukker.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	66	42	.611
New York	62	43	.594
St. Louis	57	47	.548
Pittsburgh	58	48	.547
Boston	52	57	.477
Cincinnati	44	59	.427
Philadelphia	43	65	.398
Brooklyn	41	63	.394

Results Aug. 18

New York 9, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 6.
Only games played.

Junior Threat

By a Staff Photographer

Gerald Anderson

Cotton Defeats Adams in Upset Of Junior Golf

Quarterfinal Results This Morning

Gerald Anderson, Green Hill, defeated H. S. Thompson Jr., Concord, 3 and 2.

Jack Sheehy, Salem, defeated John Waloshyn, Walpole, 2 and 1.

John McNiff, Salem, defeated John Chipman, Woburn, 3 and 2.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Aug. 19—The anticipated final between Gerry Anderson of Green Hill, champion in 1935, and Ted Adams, Wollaston, newly crowned caddie king this year, faded into oblivion here this morning when Manton Cotton, Bass River, staved off the Wollaston youth's late rally to win the quarterfinal round of the Massachusetts state junior golf tournament, 2 up.

It was really a hard defeat for young Adams, who, after trailing three down at the 14th, came back with some brilliant golf to cut Cotton's lead to 1 up at the 18th. The 18th hole was his downfall, and he was forced to go down in 5 while Cotton holed out in regulation figures.

Cotton is a Dartmouth junior who has won the college championship for the past two years and is also holder of the Cape Cod junior championship. This is his first appearance in the Bay State junior title play. The Big Green star met Johnny McNiff, Salem, this afternoon in the semifinal round. McNiff won over John ("Chippy") Chipman of Woburn, 3 and 2, in the morning round.

Concensus here is that McNiff will give Cotton a battle. The Salem youngster is a veteran in this junior tournament, having competed during the past three years. He was the runnerup in 1934, and was runnerup to Cotton in the Cape Cod junior title play last week.

Anderson, although pushed to the 16th hole to defeat Henry S. Thompson Jr., Concord, was able to keep in the running by a 3-and-2 margin. The Green Hill boy found his putter troublesome at times, but played steady golf on the fairways to keep Thompson always at his heels. Anderson tackled Jack Sheehy, Salem, this afternoon.

Oklahoma Nine Beats Maine Semi-Pro Team

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 19 (AP)—Enid, Okla., defeated Lisbon Falls, Maine, 15 to 6, in a national semi-pro baseball tournament game here last night to go into a tie with Buford, Ga., for the tourney lead with three victories and no defeats.

The Oklahomans batted completely around twice, scoring five runs in the first inning and nine in the sixth. Bates, Enid catcher, hit a home run over the right field fence.

In another night game, Clinton, Ind., bowed to Flagstaff, Ariz., 12 to 2. The Arizonans belted three Clinton pitchers for 11 hits.

Under tournament rules the games were seven innings each.

Dormont, Penna., Quaker State champion, won its second straight game by defeating Waverly, Iowa, 13 to 6. The Iowa champions, only Negro club in the tourney, used three hurlers attempting to silence Dormont's siege guns.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	73	34	.682
Detroit	61	44	.581
Chicago	63	47	.573
Boston	59	46	.562
Cleveland	49	54	.476
Washington	49	56	.467
Philadelphia	34	70	.327
St. Louis	34	71	.324

Results Aug. 18

New York 7, Washington 6.
Philadelphia 4, Boston 3.
Chicago 6, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 11, Cleveland 8.

Eighth Astor Cup For Vanderbilt In 15 Attempts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19—With the traditional Astor Cup race of 1937 added to yachting history, the New York Yacht Club fleet prepared today for the second run of the annual cruise, a short jaunt round into Buzzards Bay, and a prospective night in the old whaling port of Mattapoisett.

As the start was delayed by unfavorable conditions, many yachtsmen took the opportunity of congratulating Harold S. Vanderbilt on his Ranger's 21st victory yesterday, which brought to the owner his eighth Astor Cup in 15 years.

The race was sailed over a 23-mile triangle in the lightest breeze that backing and filling gave the yachts scarcely two miles of windward work.

Sixteen sloops followed Ranger over the starting line, but inside of 10 minutes the fleet was well strung out, with Endeavour II chasing the Vanderbilt yacht, followed by Rainbow, Endeavour I and Yankee, all hands with well started sheets.

At the first turn, 10 miles from the start, Ranger had a lead of 2m. 8s. on Endeavour II, 4m. 26s. on Rainbow, 6m. 2s. on Endeavour I and 7m. 23s. on Yankee.

As they spun round the mark the wind backed from west northwest to well south of west, making the second leg a close fetch. Halfway to the second mark Endeavour II had crept up until she was less than half a mile astern of Ranger, but ran into a heading and was soon more than a mile behind.

Then the wind hauled back, and all hands had to beat up for the mark where Ranger had 7m. 53s. on Endeavour II, 12m. 28s. on Rainbow, 14m. 20s. on Endeavour I and 23m. 5s. on Yankee.

The last leg was a run in a five-knot breeze with Ranger so far out ahead that she was not even threatened, while her four rivals fought it out for place. Rainbow caught Endeavour II, but soon lost it by holding inshore for a better breeze. Yankee came up and passed Endeavour I and was overhauling both Rainbow and Endeavour II when she too started wind hunting near the beach, with the result that the order at the second mark obained at the finish, where Ranger beat Endeavour II 8s. 39s, Rainbow 10m. 59s., Endeavour I 13m. 2s., and Yankee 15m. 42s.

The schooner prize was won by Commodore William A. W. Stewart's Queen Mab.

Andrus-Henrotin Team in Final

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—The doubles team of Dorothy Andrus of New York, and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, entered the finals of the Essex County Club's annual invitation women's tennis tournament today, defeating Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, and Barbara Winslow of Hollywood, Calif., 6—4, 6—4.

Kay Winthrop of Boston, and Mrs. Maynard M. Johnson Jr. of Brookline, turned back the New York tandem of Norma Taubele and Grace Surber in the other bracket, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4. They will meet Miss Andrus and Mme. Henrotin in the finals Saturday.

Play today was limited to the women's doubles and mixed doubles, with the semifinals of the invitation singles scheduled for tomorrow. In those matches Miss Winthrop will meet Miss Andrus and Bonnie Miller Blank of Los Angeles will clash with Mme. Henrotin.

In singles matches yesterday Miss Winthrop won over Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, after an exhausting struggle, 6—0, 5—7, 7—5. Mrs. Johnson was eliminated by a surprising victory of unseeded Mrs. Bonnie Miller Blank of Los Angeles. Mme. Henrotin, top-seeded foreign entry, topped Miss Taubele, former national indoor champion, 7—5, 6—0.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Helen Jacobs defeated Sarah Palfrey in straight sets for third successive U. S. women's tennis title.

Five Years Ago

Dodgers blanked Reds, 6-0, to take second place, two games behind Cubs.

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Glenda Farrell
"Fly-Away Baby"

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Country Magic

By Laura Benét

"There's nothing to do here," complained Nathan, pushing back the syrup pitcher with which he had been deluging his hot cakes. "What's a fellow to play? No other boys to play with, no movies to go to, just an old farm and a lot of animals. Those calves cried all night!"

His mother looked distressed by his rudeness. But Nathan's aunt, who was young enough to be called "Janet," smiled at him encouragingly. "Perhaps you haven't tried to like this Vermont farm, Nathan," she said, "and so the farm hasn't liked you. See here, I have to give the hired man some directions this morning. Why don't you come with me?"

Nathan secretly admired his Aunt Janet. Perhaps going for a walk around the place in her company would not be dull. He heaved a deep sigh, however, as they approached the cow stable. Cows were the dullest beasts of all, always chewing on some cud. But this morning there were no cows in the stable; they had all been sent out into the pasture. Only two calves remained in the dark, cool, sweet-smelling place.

As she caught sight of them, Aunt Janet burst out laughing: "Just see what Jim Richards has been obliged to do," she said. "Why, they look as though they were muzzled. Did you hear them bawling last night, Nathan?"

Nathan remembered that he had. "See," said his aunt, "Jim hasn't hurt them but he took some frayed rope and tied up their jaws!"

Sure enough, Spotty and Angelface looked very meek and downcast with their jaws bound up.

"He'll take the rope off in a little while," said Aunt Janet, passing out into the sunlight. "I have the kindest hired man in the world."

Bringing in the Hay

Just then Jim Richards himself appeared and went to the other side of the barn where the horses had their stalls: "I'm hitching up to go to the far meadow to bring in hay," he said with a quizzical look at his mistress. "Want to go along, Nathan? You too, Miss Janet—you've not been there in a long time. You can set aside of me and I'll put the boy on one of the horses."

It was a long way to the far meadow and Nathan found the experience very exciting. He had never ridden on a horse. Once in the fields, his aunt established herself on a comfortable hillock and watched while he helped the hired man toss and pitchfork the loose hay into the wagon.

A huge woodchuck came out of its hole and sat in the sun to listen. Several rabbits darted across the grass. In gathering up the hay Jim Richards turned up a field mouse's nest and saved it, mice and all. The morning passed like a streak of sunlight. When the dinner bell sounded faintly from the house, Nathan felt hungrier than a bear.

"You're not such bad help," said Jim to Nathan. "We're a trifle short of hands for the haying. Come over and pitch hay again."

Early that afternoon while his mother and aunt were resting, Nathan sat on the porch steps with a story book. All at once his eyes wandered from the page to fix themselves on the end of the grape arbor. Something that looked like a net with sparkling jewels in it was hanging there. He discovered that these jewel-like things were moving, just as the hired man came quietly round the corner.

"It's the bees," he whispered. "They're swarming. Don't come too near and don't make a fuss. I haven't an extra hive for them—have to git a box."

In a few minutes a small fire was going close to the grape arbor. When the bees were well stupefied by the smoke, Jim lifted the entire swarm and clapped it bodily into a wooden box.

"Why didn't they sting you?" asked puzzled Nathan.

"Won't ever sting if they're handled right," Jim said, striding off to other work.

"By the way," he added, turning to look back, "there's chimney swallows in the living room chimney. They're teaching young ones to fly. Your aunt will show ye."

The Berry-Pickers

But Nathan forgot about the swallows, for his aunt came downstairs with two pails and said she was going berrying. Sunday's ice-cream needed lots of raspberry juice. He ran upstairs to put on some old trousers and sneakers, for he could never have too many raspberries.

Dingle Farm lay in a mountain valley. In a short while the two berry-pickers were scrambling up the lower slopes of Owl's Head into the highland pastures. Here the great red raspberries were as big as thimbles and it wasn't any time before both pails were full. Nathan became adventurous and climbed a little higher. Suddenly with a flap and a whir a tremendous owl flew up into the air, nearly knocking him on his face. Never before had he seen a live owl, only reproachful-eyed, stuffed ones in museums. This one had been napping in the undergrowth.

Thunder heads began to threaten in the sky, so he and Aunt Janet turned towards the path that led to home. All at once Nathan's heart stood still with wonder. Out into a little clearing stepped a small brown shadow with large, staring eyes. He recognized it from pictures—a baby deer. He ran to catch it. But with the first sound of footsteps, the little fawn dashed back again into the thick protection of the bushes.

"Too bad," said his aunt, "but you watch that patch of corn on the edge of the woods. We often see deer there. They love to get into the corn."

Supper was at six on the farm and there was Indian pudding with maple sugar in the middle—maple sugar that was made on the place. So was the fresh butter and the clover honey with which the bees provided them.

"Some day, Nathan," said the farm's mistress, "I'll have a sugaring off especially for you."

A Conversation Overheard

Nathan wanted to read the end of his story, so he sat late by the empty fireplace after his mother and aunt had gone up-stairs to talk. It was then he remembered the chimney swallows. A continual rattling and rustling and twittering was going on in the chimney. Then there was a bump and somebody seemed to be falling down.

Nathan laid his head against the bricks where he could hear better and listened hard to the chatter. The book dropped to the carpet. Live swallows were much more interesting.

"Billy," he heard an excited voice say, "For goodness sake, haven't I told you about that brick? And do please remember to keep your motor in reverse."

Twit, twitter, twitter in a sulky little voice that said: "I'm doing the best I can, Mom." Then there was another bump and two or three pieces of soot rattled down the chimney.

"Billy," the first voice went on, "you mustn't answer back, Daddy, you show him again. Now son, you watch your father."

"Take off lightly, Bill, take off lightly," said a deeper swallow voice; "this chimney's the best practice place you'll ever get. Ow, I bumped my own head!"

There was shocked silence for a minute and then another bump, followed by discouraged whispers from the smaller voice.

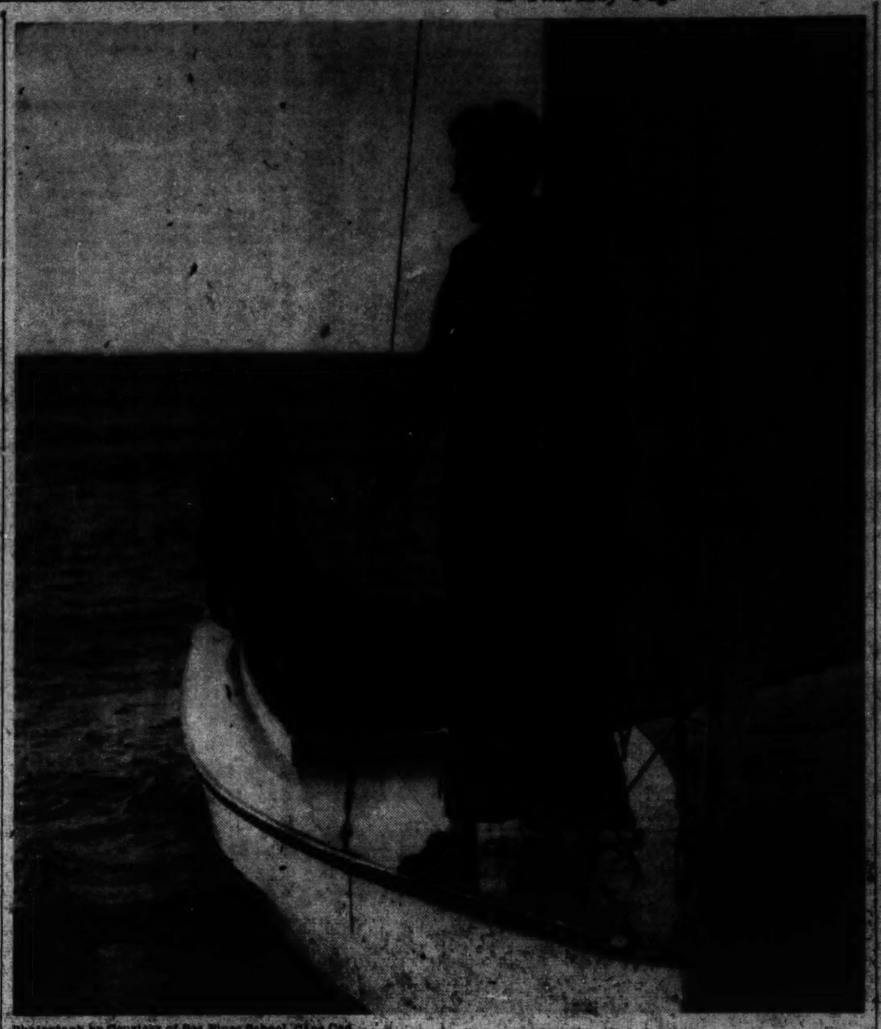
"I don't want to learn to fly. It's no fun, flying!"

Nathan forgot himself. "Oh yes, it must be," he called up the chimney. "I thought farming was no fun but it's the grandest"—

Thump! He found himself on his back upon the hearthrug. The swallows' busy talk had put him to sleep. Yes, he must have been asleep but how did they settle Billy's education? Then he heard his mother's call from the head of the stairs.

"The water's hot in the heater and we must get our baths. Come up, Nathan."

Nathan went for him quite readily. Even though tomorrow was Sunday and men and beasts must rest, new things to do loomed up. He and Janet would watch birds and she had already showed him the pewees' nest over the front door.



Photograph by Courtesy of Sea Pines School, Cape Cod

What Is Pleasanter Than an Evening Sail on Cape Cod Bay!

What About Your Snapshots?

Some fine snapshots have been taken this summer in camp and by the sea, and the question now is, what is to become of them? It would be a pity for them to lie about and get spoilt, for if they were worth taking they are worth keeping for a time.

The best way to preserve prints so that they will be a pleasure to your friends as well as to yourself is to stick them straight into an album. Now, someone may be thinking that albums are expensive and paste very sticky, but wait a minute. Albums can, of course, be bought quite cheaply if one doesn't want something elaborate, but why not make your own? It is not difficult, and gives you the advantage of choosing the exact size and shape of page you want.

Most art stores that sell good white cardboard will cut it to any size required. The pages should be large enough to take several photographs, but not too large, or the volume when made up will be too heavy. The pages should be well proportioned and thick enough to take pictures on both sides without buckling.

When you have filled anywhere from 12 to 16 such sheets, you can have them bound quite cheaply by any stationer. If, however, you wish to do the whole thing yourself, you can make three or four holes at a margin of one inch from the back, and run strong silk cord through them, tying it in a bow. This means that you will have to undo the bow each time you want to turn over the pages, but it will keep the leaves quite neat.

You will, of course, have to make an outside cover. This you can do attractively by covering a thicker piece of cardboard with some pretty paper or even with linen or chintz.

Planning the Pages

But before we come to the binding we must first stick in our pictures. It is fun to think of different ways of doing this, so that the pages do not look stiff and all just alike. Sometimes you will find it a good plan to cut out part of a picture. This is useful when the background happens to be ugly, or when you wish one of a group of figures to stand out sharply.

It is quite effective, too, to let part of a print overlap another, or even to cut around the whole picture. You must, of course, do this carefully, but generally speaking most prints look the better for a little careful trimming. A small drawing of a bird or animal or flower will add interest, and fill an empty space, but see to it that the subject is in keeping with the print.

Album pages do not look well when too many photographs are crowded onto them, so consider the sizes, shapes and positions carefully before you stick the prints down. There are several ways of fixing prints onto the page. The simplest method is to buy from a photographic store ready-gummed, transparent triangles, by which you can stick down the corners of the prints. This will not, however, do for cut-outs or rounds. Or the snapshots may be pasted in. Always use good paste, otherwise the prints will stain and fade. Photographic stores sell suitable paste, but it is easy to make it yourself. Here is the way to do it:

Take half a pint of cold water and three teaspoonfuls of powdered starch. Put the starch into a large cup and with a little of the water mix it to a thin cream. Boil the remainder of the water and pour it onto the starch paste, stirring it until it is smooth and has thickened. Then leave it to cool.

This paste can be made with flour instead of starch, using four teaspoonfuls instead of three, and boiling the paste for a few minutes to make it thicken. It is best not to make too much of the paste at a time, but the addition of a clove will help to preserve it.

Dry Mounting

Before beginning to paste, spread a large sheet of newspaper over the table, then with the print face down, brush the paste from the center to the edges. It is well first to mark faintly in pencil just where the top corners of the print are to go on the page. This will ensure that you stick the pictures straight. Smooth the print over with a clean towel or handkerchief to remove any extra paste.

There is, however, another way of sticking photographs onto cardboard. This method, called "dry mounting," is the one used by professionals, yet when understood it is the easiest way of all.

Ask at a photographic store for a packet of "dry mounting tissue." It is quite cheap and comes in all the recognized photographic sizes. You will see that the tissue consists of very thin sheets of glue, which are fixed to the back of your prints by means of an ordinary household iron.

To "dry mount," take one of the sheets, and with the print face down on something clean and hard, lay it on the back of the print, so that the edges exactly coincide. Now attach the tissue to the print, by touching it here and there with the tip of a moderately hot iron. This is best done through a piece of thin paper in case the iron sticks.

Choosing Titles

The print, with the tissue lightly attached, should now be trimmed, or any desired cutting done, being sure to cut both print and tissue together. All that is necessary now is to place the print on the page and iron it firmly down. Do not move the iron about as when ironing clothes, but press it firmly down in one place, then lift it and place it down somewhere else until the whole has stuck quite smoothly. If the print will not stick, the iron is too hot. Let it cool, then try again.

This method of mounting is much easier than it sounds, and once understood can be done very quickly. It has the advantage of being absolutely clean, and will never make smears on the page, nor will it hurt the photographs. If it is ever desired to take out a picture so mounted, iron it again with a very hot iron, when the print will peel off. Be sure, though, to work through a piece of thin paper, in case the iron marks the print.

When the prints are all stuck onto the pages, it remains to title them. This needs care so as not to spoil the good effect. If a faint pencil line is drawn under each photograph, the writing will at least be straight! Names of people, places and dates, should be mentioned for later reference.

Now, I hope some interesting albums will be started this autumn. I just wish I could see them!

ALICE CHAUNCEY

JUST FRIENDS
Tibby - She walked in last month and stayed
Toby - pleased despite the Lead
Sister Jill
Baths in the Lake
Billy showing her how to put it on
Sister June
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Photo by Alice Chauncey

A Page of an Album Showing Effect Produced by Cutting Out the Subject

Iowa 4-H Club Girls Are Busy

Thousands of 4-H Club girls in Iowa have begun a new summer season of home economics activities in several hundred local clubs throughout the state.

Besides their home-making activities, they have an active music section which is already rehearsing for an outdoor festival of folk games and songs to be presented at the annual state convention. The festival will include portions of the 4-H Club girls' study in music during the past year, "Marching Through History."

With a new season of work opening before them, the girls may gather encouragement from the report of their activities during the year just past, Mrs. Edith P. Barker, acting 4-H girls' leader in the Iowa State College Extension Service, said recently.

Girls in 25 counties of Iowa studied clothing last year, making new garments and making over old ones. Home furnishings, home efficiency and nutrition were chosen by girls in similarly large areas.

Bread club girls reported 41,877 bakings of bread, cakes and cookies; and canning clubs put up almost 38,000 quarts of vegetables, meats and fruits.

Wilderness Camping Takes Skill

Are you a "wilderness camper"? With a few careful preparations could you fend for yourself for several days in the open, and enjoy it? Or are you dependent upon others to plan and conduct an expedition of which you might be a member?

Veteran campers in their teens may be found in greater number nowadays than a few years ago, but at most organized camps boys and girls have not had to assume the responsibility of planning and carrying out overnight trips. They rather have been trained to co-operate with their adult leaders.

Today there is a definite trend toward pioneering, in an effort to recapture the joys of the simple life as a change from high-pressure activities the year round. Many boys' and girls' camps are experimenting in less formalized programs so as to leave more time for special things one wants to do, including venturing into real wilderness.

In this way, campers and leaders discover how modest are one's needs in the woods in mild weather as compared with those at home, and what fun it is to make things which, without that experience, would have been bought.

To those who are privileged to have close contact with a native woodsman or modern Thoreau, and to share his quiet appreciation of nature and his practical knowledge, it is revealed that true freedom and contentment are not dependent upon factory-made furniture, refrigeration, plumbing, electricity and food delivered daily from the market.

The Junior Guides

Certain it is that whether one has a delightful or uncomfortable experience in wilderness camping depends upon his knack of adapting the resources of his environment to his immediate needs, and of knowing what to expect in the open. Such skill is not an accidental asset, but is acquired by learning from actual experience with those who know pioneer life. When the art is mastered it brings a deepened appreciation of outdoor living.

If you would like to know to what degree you now qualify for wilderness camping you might like to take the test for membership in the newly formed Junior Guides of Maine; the set of tests include campcraft, woodcraft, cooking, canoeing, fishing for food, forestry, life saving and other emergency techniques. The Junior Guides were recently organized at the suggestion of the Maine Development Commission and are limited to boys and girls from 14 to 21 years of age who have been rated by their camp director as persons of judgment and dependability.

The Junior Guides of Maine will not compete with the 3000 registered adult guides of the State, as they will not be permitted to receive compensation for their services. At the end of the summer, those who have passed the comprehensive set of tests with a rank of at least 80 will be given certificates by the board of examiners appointed by the Maine Legislature.

Try This Test on Yourself

Samples of these tests are given as follows:

Campcraft:

Demonstrated ability to light a fire and keep it going in a heavy rain—4 points.

Make and use a fire and fire arrangement adequate for cooking meals—2 points.

Know and use ultra caution methods of making and extinguishing such fires—2 points.

Know fundamentals in choosing camp sites as to water supply, fuel, wet-weather precautions, sanitation, etc.—2 points.

Ability to erect adequate shelters, poncho lean-tos, pup tents, canoe shelters and canvas tents for a party of five in all weather—4 points.

Cooking:

Plan food supplies and menus adequate for a party of five for three and five days of wilderness camping: canoe trip; mountain trip—2 points.

Ability to prepare each meal, including hot cereals, cocoa, pancakes, biscuits, stews, fish, etc.—4 points.

Canoeing:

Skilled stern paddler in lakes (or salt water) and rivers—4 points.

Skill in use of pole as well as paddle in swift water—2 points.

Skill in proper loading of a canoe for a long trip under varying water conditions and knowledge of canoe and paddle construction, repairs and rules of safety—2 points.

Woodcraft:

Knowledge of trail markings and demonstrated ability to make and follow a good trail—2 points.

Skill in use and care of hatchet and knife-safety precautions—4 points.

One long trip (3 days) in Maine wilderness territory; canoe, mountain—2 points.

Forestry:

Identify and know uses of three hardwood and evergreen trees in your locality—2 points.

Know different animals native to the State and laws for protection and the localities of game preserves—2 points.

These requirements are but a sample of the thoroughgoing list, but they indicate what is considered essential to pioneering.

Examples of what some camps are doing to provide opportunities for learning to fend independently in the woods may be mentioned. A camp in Michigan, maintains in addition to its program of regular activities a pioneer unit located about one-third of a mile distant, for frontier-back-to-nature camping. Here, in groups of six, experienced campers live for one week at a time as an isolated family, doing their own planning and cooking of meals, collecting firewood, fishing for food, tending the garden and exploring interesting places by land and water. For recreation, they play games, swim, and pop corn around the evening fire. In fine weather they sleep in their army cots under the stars. Not an unpleasant program, is it?

Pioneers in Fact

Each summer these pioneers pitch their own tents, build fireplaces and clay ovens and construct their simple furniture. They also start or complete a project such as making a dug-out canoe, Indian drum or tom-tom, building a dock or raft, plunging a council ring with its tepees, making a pioneer garden, building a slab kitchen shelter, and constructing an outdoor stove of stone.

Last summer, a Maine camp director undertook successfully a twelve-day trip through the little known northwestern part of the State, where girl campers had never ventured. This summer the group is spending all of August exploring the same section, climbing Mount Katahdin, tramping through woods and canoeing quiet lakes.

During July, at the main camp the girls prepared themselves for their forthcoming transition from de luxe camping to "roughing it," and their crafts included making practical things to be used in the wilds. Now their headquarters are plus "outposts" or second base camp in the unspoiled region of lakes, mountains and rivers, where provisions and dry clothes are kept, and where the party rests between expeditions.

The group includes six Maine guides, three men and three women, and a score of campers from 12 to 18 years old. The young women wear sturdy dungarees, flannel shirts, visor caps, and rubber soled moccasins for hiking, climbing, canoeing and other activities. They find that four meals a day are a good rule for these strenuous trips, when it is good to break the long stretches with rest and refreshment.

As this party make their way through the woods, now and then a startled deer leaps across their path. Sometimes a moose calls in the distance. Along a deserted shore, from their canoes, now and then they discover a beaver at work or a bear coming down to drink. Atop the withered trees are eagles' nests at times—large crude nests, unlike the more common variety of neatly constructed birds' homes. Black ducks aplenty congregate near the water's edge.

An excerpt from one girl's diary gives a glimpse of a typical morning:

"After breakfast, half of us started on a side trip to Mud Pond and Chamberlain, and the other half rested in camp. At the brook Uncle Harry opened the sluiceway to let the water down. He guided us campers along the woods trail to flats to wait for the canoes, while he and some councilors poled the canoes down the rapids. It was thrilling to watch!"

MARY ARMSTRONG MELVIN

Singing at Night

There will be singing across the rivers,
Voices deep as the waters are deep,
Sweet as the night of summer.
The swallows that weave in the day
A pattern of wing tips,
Will be quiet in the night's quietness.
Not one leaf will bend in the wind . . .
But there will be the magic of song
Carried by winds invisible
Across the waters
Under a spangle of stars!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

BOYS and GIRLS—LISTEN!

WOULD you, and your mother and father, be interested in spending your vacations on a real California ranch or camp near Los Angeles, where you could ride horses, swim, hike and play all the games you like best in the company of others who play and work according to the highest standards of conduct?

During nine months of the year the ranch would be open to you and your parents. For three months, during summer vacations, it would be all yours. All sports and activities would be under the supervision of earnest students who would teach you the things you want to learn and at the same time help you to do them fearlessly.

A group of your friends have expressed their desire to help you to have such a place providing the need is sufficient to support it. A non-profit organization would be formed for your benefit, conducted and managed by a Board of Directors.

Prices would be based on operation costs, so that you could afford to enjoy all the privileges offered. Talk this over with your parents and if you are really interested, sit down and write us your ideas and recommendations.

The only purpose of this notice is to obtain your opinion of this idea. If you wish further information we will gladly furnish it without cost or obligation. A contribution of land has already been offered to us. The rest is up to you.

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Leading Stocks Off Fractions To About Two Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Leading stocks suffered in today's market, many losing as much as 2 or more points. Dealings were light after fairly active selling in the morning. Transfers were at the rate of about 800,000 shares. Steels, oils, rubbers, coppers and farm implements were in the forefront of the retreat.

Rail shares were down small fractions, on the whole, in comparison with weakness in other parts of the market.

Conspicuous on the downswing were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Vanadium, Sloss-Sheffield, General Motors, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Goodyear, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, National Lead, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, J. I. Case, Deere, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of N. J., Continental Oil, American Can, Westinghouse, Celanese, Union Carbide, Western Union, Loew's, Douglas Aircraft, American Water Works and Allied Chemical.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit fell easily as the company disclosed a sharp drop in July net operating income.

Japanese Bonds Lower

Japanese bonds showed fresh losses ranging from 2 to more than 5 points today. Leading Japanese issues have fallen as much as 30 points from the year's highs since far eastern fighting started.

Yokohama 6s were down 5½ points at one time today and Tokyo Electric Light 6s off 4½ points. Also lower were Oriental Development 5½s, Taiwan Electric Power 5½s and Tokyo City 5½s. American & Foreign Power 5s, which had broken sharply this week, rallied a little. The company owns 80 per cent of Shanghai Power common stock.

The domestic corporate bond list showed a smattering of fractional plus and minus signs. U. S. Government issues continued to slip.

Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, stumbling around in scattered deals since the courts blocked a plan for merger with Chesapeake Corp., were up a fraction.

Higher also were International Paper 5s and Western Union 5s.

Most rails improved. Gainers included Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, New York Central 5s, New Haven 6s and Southern Railway 4s.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Curb stocks sagged today with declines from fractions to around 2½ points paralleling a similar trend on the stock exchange.

Oils, utilities, metals and mining shares joined in the recession. Trading small.

Newmont Mining was off 2½ points at one time. Lower also were Hecla Mining, Hudson Bay Mining, Eagle Picher, Consolidated Copper, and New Jersey Zinc.

Down among industrials were Aluminum Company of America, American Cyanamid "B," St. Regis Paper, Pan American Airways, Cord Corporation, and Technicolor. Fisk Rubber and Translux gained fractions.

Oils drifting lower included Gulf, International Petroleum, Humble, Creole, Imperial and Cosden. Receding utilities included Electric Bond & Share, Consolidated Gas of Baltimore and Niagara Hudson.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Hldrs. of Record
Empire Power Corp (np $2.25 cum pfc pf	50c	.. Sep.	16	Sep. 1
Green Mt Power Co $6 pf	$1.50	.. Sep.	1	Aug. 16
U S Leather pr pf.	$7.75	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 10

Extra

Auto Fin of Pitts	5c	.. Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Detroit Harvester	50c	.. Sep.	1	Aug. 16

Increased

Youngstown S & Tube Co	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 11

Interim

Am I G Chem "A" do "B"	30c	.. Sep.	15	Sep. 10
	30c	.. Sep.	15	Sep. 10
Courtauld's, Ltd., ADR for ordinary registered)	12 1-10c	.. Aug.	24	July 20

Initial

Decca Records nw	30c	.. Aug.	30	Aug. 25
Globe Knit. Works	20c	Q Aug.	1	July 24

Regular

Am C & C pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Am Tel & Tel	$2.25	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 15
Auto Fin of Pitts do pf	10c	.. Sep.	15	Aug. 31
	29 1-6c	.. Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Bank of Nova Scotia (Toronto, Ont)	$3	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Bankers National Life Ins Co (Jersey City, N J)	50c	.. Aug.	27	Aug. 20
Chi Flexible Shaft	$1	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Christiana Secur Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Detroit Harvester	25c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 16
El Paso Natural Gas Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	1	.....
Empire Power Corp $6 pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Fellman & Curme Shoe Stores pf	$7½c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Gearench Mfg Co	25c	S July	15	June 26
Hewitt Rubber	25c	.. Sept.	8	Aug. 26
Inter Safety Razor A	60c	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 24
Liggett & M pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 10
Lone Star Cement	75c	.. Sept.	30	Sept. 10
Magma Copper	50c	.. Sept.	15	Aug. 27
Milwaukee Gas Light Co	$1.75	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 25
Moore Drydock Co pf A	$1.75	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 25
Moore Judson, Vehicle pf	15c	Sept.	13	Sept. 1
Motor Products	$1	Sept.	30	Sept. 20
Paraffine Cos, Inc.	61	Sept.	31	Sept. 10
Do pf	$1	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 1
Pet Milk	20c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 10
Rutland & Whitehall R R	$1.50	.. Aug.	16	July 31
Serrick Corp, A	25c	.. Sept.	15	Aug. 25
Do B	30c	Q Sept.	15	Aug. 25
Schenley Distill pf	$1.37½	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 17
Sloss-Sheffield Stl and Iron pf	$1.50	Q Sept.	21	Sept. 10
Tacony-P Bridge	50c	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 15
do A	50c	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 15
do pf	$1.25	Q Nov.	1	Sept. 17
Talcott (J) Inc	15c	.. Oct.	1	Sept. 15
do pf	68¾c	.. Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Thatcher Mfg	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
U S Tobacco	$1.25	Q Sept.	15	Aug. 30
do pf	$1.75	Q Sept.	15	Aug. 30
Winters & Crampton Corp	27½c	.. Aug.	20	July 30
Woodall Ind. Inc	25c	Q Sept.	15	Sept. 1
Youngstown S & Tube pf	$1.37½	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 11

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 17: Receipts $17,-844,931; expenditures, $18,817,107; balance, $2,821,391,963; customs receipts for the month, $21,231,441. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $712,249,678; expenditures $1,000,426,645, including $294,291,856 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $294,176,966; gross debt, $36,-931,415,048, an increase of $168,964 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,258,686,-657, including $1,392,291,883 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 1000	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	46¾	46	46	— ¼
85	63½	Acme Steel (4)	1	84	84	84	Aug17
23¾	13	Adams Exp (.80g)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
39¾	23½	Adams-Millis (3)	8	28½	34¾	36½	+ ½
38	24	Addressograph (1.60)	4	34	34	34	Aug19
4¾	2	Advance Rumely	3	3	3	3	Aug18
80½	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	3	71	71	71	— ½
5½	3⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18¾	11	Alaska Jun (.80a)	1	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅜	Alleghany	37	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
34½	33	Alleg pf xw	3	36	36	36	Aug17
39¾	34½	Alleg pf 5.60 ww	1	34½	34½	34½	—1¾
39	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	36½	36	36	Aug17
35½	32½	Alleg pr pf	1	33½	33½	33½	Aug18
45¾	30½	Alleg Sil (1.20g)	11	38¾	38	38	—1
27⅞	17½	Allen Indust (1)	1	18½	17½	17½	Aug18
250½	215	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	4	239½	237½	237½	—3½
17⅝	17	Allied Kid (1a)	1	17	17	17	Aug18
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	2	23¾	23½	23½	
21½	15	Allied Stores (.50a)	33	20¼	20	20	— ⅝
85	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	7 8	78	78	Aug18
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	34	73⅝	70⅝	70½	— 2
30¾	21½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	28	28	28	Aug17
8¾	4⅝	Amal Leather	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Aug 5
114⅝	80	Amerada (3)	4	96	94	94	—3½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (3½g)	4	95	95	95	—3
41¾	30½	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	4	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Sh (1½g)	3	64½	63	63	—3½
131	90¾	Am Can (4a)	3	109	108	108¾	— ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	180½	180½	180½	— ¼
71	46	Am Car & Fdy (3g)	3	56¾	49	49	—1¾
104½	77	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	79	79	79	— ½
33	28	Am Ch & Cable (1½g)	22	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ¼
146	116	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	143	141	143	Aug16
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	111	111	111	Aug19
23⅝	13¾	Am Colortype	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alcohol	9	24	23½	23½	— ½
33¾	26	Am Cryst Sug (2½g)	3	28¾	28½	28½	—1
13½	5¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	9	8	8	8	
17	10½	Am Europedh	1	13½	13¼	13¼	Aug 9
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	50	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
56⅛	37	Am & For P 5g pf	5	38½	38	38½	— ⅛
68⅞	45	Am & For P 6f pf	15	49	47½	49	+1
38½	11¼	Am & For P 2 pf	19	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
31	14¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Leather	15	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	41	41	41	—1½
52⅜	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	44	44	44	Aug17
4¾	2½	Am Ice	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
27¾	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	3	27	27	27	Aug17
17¾	12¼	Am International	18	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	Aug17
58⅞	37	Am Locomotive	8	49⅝	49	49	— ⅛
125	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	1	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝	Aug17
29⅝	18⅜	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	3	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	8	58	54½	54½	— ⅝
139½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	139½	139½	139½	Aug13
24⅞	17¾	Am Power & Light	23	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
87½	49¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	5	62⅜	61	61½	—1⅜
48⅝	30½	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	7	53⅜	52½	53⅛	—1¼
27⅞	17½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	29	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
250½	215	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	24	239½	237½	237½	—3½
101⅝	101⅜	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	12	100⅝	100½	100⅝	— ⅛
36	26¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	27½	27½	27⅝	Aug18
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	2	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
106¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	24	85½	84	84	—1¼
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	5	143	143	143	Aug19
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	56½	56	56	Aug18
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	11	56	56½	56½	—1½
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	5	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	Aug17
143¾	124½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	6	127	127	127	Aug17
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	6	23¾	23½	23¾	Aug17
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	170½	170	170½	+ ½
99⅞	73¾	Am Tobacco (4)	4	78¾	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
99⅞	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	12	80⅜	79¼	79¼	—1¼
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139¾	139½	139½	— ¼
20½	11½	Am Type Founders	7	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	32	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	93	93	93	Aug17
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	2	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	8	70	68⅝	68⅝	Aug18
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	16	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Aug14
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	110	59⅞	58⅝	59¼	— ⅝
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	3	84	84	84	Aug14
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	23¼	23	23	
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	27	27	27	Aug17
10⅞	5½	A P W Paper	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	42¾	42¾	43¾	Aug18
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	3	108¾	108½	108¾	
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	37	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	92	92	92	Aug18
126	96	Armour IL pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Aug17
70½	54¾	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	23	63½	62½	62½	—1¼
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	3	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Goods	9	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Goods pf	8	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
101	85	Assd D G 2 pf (6)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
125	112	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)					
57½	49¾	Associates Invest (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	Aug18
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	18	77⅞	76¾	76⅞	— ⅝
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	4	98	96½	96½	Aug18
55½	44⅛	Atl Coast Line	14	51¾	50	50	—1¾
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	18	18	18	Aug18
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	2	25	24	24	—1
37	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	*14	28¾	28¾	28⅝	— ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Aug14
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	16	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	
52⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	
94	68½	Atlas Powd (2½g)	2	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
18¼	11¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	7	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
9½	5⅝	Austin Nichols	1	6	6	6	Aug17
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	19	6½	6¼	6½	

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	5	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
23¾	20⅝	Baldwin Loco ct wi	34	22⅞	22½	22½	— ¼
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	5	99	99	99	Aug16
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	—5½
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	21	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅝
47¾	27¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
45	36½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	—2¼
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	9	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅞
32	22	Barker Bros	2	27	26⅝	26½	— ¾
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	7	25½	24¾	24¾	— ¼
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk C (.50¼g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Aug13
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Aug18
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114¾	103	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112¾	111½	112¾	Aug13
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
88½	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88½	88½	88½	Aug 4
20½	18½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	*20	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
23¾	20⅝	Benef InLn (1.32½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	3	59	58½	59	— ½
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	58	100¼	98¾	98¾	—1¾
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (7)	2	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	118½	118	118	Aug17
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	Aug16
38	24	Black & Decker (¾g)	4	27½	27	27	— ½
29½	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	7	23⅞	23⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
49¾	27½	Boeing Airplane	34	34½	33⅜	35¾	— ⅜
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (3)	4	45½	44¾	45⅝	— ⅛
25	23⅞	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Aug18
25	23¾	Borden (1.60)	5	24	23¾	24	— ⅛
49¾	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	8	48½	48	48¼	— ⅛
18¾	8¼	Boston & Maine	3	9	9	9	Aug17
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug17
35⅝	26½	Bower R Bear (3g)	1	33½	33⅜	33½	— ⅛
23½	15	Bridgpt Brass (.60g)	11	18⅜	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
50¾	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	13	47	46	46	—1
53½	41¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	48	48	48	—1
47	37¾	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
8	2¾	Bklyn & Queens T	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	16	16	16	—1½
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	42	20⅜	19	19½	—2½
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	5	64½	62¾	62¾	—5⅞
52⅜	26¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	2	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	*1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ½
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	2	18¼	18	18¼	Aug18
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	12	18¼	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	12	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ¾
65¼	50⅜	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	55½	55	55	— ¾
18⅜	10¼	Burlington Mills (1)	3	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	6	29⅝	29¼	29½	— ⅜
11¾	4¼	Bush Terminal	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
19	15	Bush Term 7% deb	4	18¾	17½	17½	Aug10
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	9	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
33¾	17⅜	Byers Co	4	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛

—C—

48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	37	36¾	36¾	Aug18
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6¾	2¾	Callahan Z-Ld	35	3⅝	3½	3½	
20½	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	21	15¾	15⅜	15½	— ¼
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	4	31½	31	31	+ ¼
38¼	23½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	15	26¼	25½	25½	— ½
17½	11⅝	Canadian Pacific	14	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	3	45	45	45	Aug17
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Aug12
41½	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	1	31	31	31	— ½
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
194¾	138	Case (J I)	4	178½	175	175	—6
58⅞	37	Case Threshing (2)	8	98	97½	97½	— ⅜
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104	104	104	Aug18
44¾	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	24	37⅛	34¼	36⅝	— ⅛
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109	109	109	
48¼	36⅛	Celotex (.80g)	1	38½	38½	39½	+ ⅝
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	6½	Cent Fdy	10	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	1	20	20	20	Aug18
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	13	13	13	+ ½
14½	8½	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	9½	9½	9½	Aug14
96⅝	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	10	73¾	72¾	72¾	—1½
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & P (2)	3	57	57	57	—1
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Aug18
68⅞	50	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	21	50¼	49⅝	50⅛	— ¼
100	90½	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅛
90¼	67	Ches Corp (3)	1	67	67	67	Aug18
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	3	3	3	
13½	8½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
6¾	3	Chi & N W	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19½	9¼	Chi & N W pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4	2	Chi Gt West	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug17
18¾	8⅝	Chi Gt West pf	5	10½	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	3	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
3½	1½	Chi M St P & P	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	5	26	25½	25½	— ½
43¾	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	42½	42¾	42¾	+ ¾
3⅜	2	Chi RI Is & P	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8¾	3⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Aug18
10⅝	4½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug18
37½	14	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	*5	14	13⅝	13¾	— ⅝

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 1000	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
23½	18⅝	Chick Cel Oil	4	17½	17½	17½	Aug17
13½	9¼	Childs Co	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
136½	94	Chrysler (7g)	83	115⅝	113⅝	113⅝	—2½
31⅝	17¾	City Ice & F (3)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Aug18
19⅝	6¾	City Stores	6	8	8	8	
49	33½	Clark Equip't (1.20g)	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
49½	32	Clev Graph Br (1g)	3	46	46	46⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	23⅜	Cleett Peabody (1)	10	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
30½	18½	Cony Baking A	8	23½	24¼	23⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Cont Baking B	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
109¾	81	Cont Baking pf (8)	5	93⅝	93¼	93⅛	Aug16
80⅞	50	Cont Can (3)	15	60½	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅜
25⅝	18¼	Cont Diam Fib (1g)	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
43¾	35¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
8⅞	3	Cont Motor	12	3⅝	3½	3½	
40	29¼	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	31	47½	46⅛	46⅜	—1½
38¾	23	Cont Steel (1)	2	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
71¾	54⅞	Corn Products (3)	9	67	66½	67	
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	4	156½	155½	156¾	Aug11
14¾	6	Coty	12	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
56⅝	40	Crane Co	20	48⅞	50⅜	50⅛	— ⅛
131	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	2

Business and Industry

U.S. May Be Leading Wheat Exporter First Time in 15 Years

Commerce and Finance

July Revenues Of Class 1 Roads 2.6% Over July '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Ninety Class 1 railroads, representig 78.0 per cent of total operating revenues, show that in July, 1937, those roads had estimated operating revenues amounting to $280,041,407, compared with $272,924,271 in the corresponding month of 1936 and $355,255,661 in July of 1930. Operating revenues in July, 1937, were 2.6 per cent above those for July, 1936, but 21.2 per cent below July, 1930.

Freight revenues of the 90 Class 1 railroads in July, 1937, amounted to $223,633,456, compared with $221,-203,637 in July, 1936, and $271,310,694 in July, 1930. Freight revenues in July, 1937, were 1.1 per cent above the same month of 1936, but 17.6 per cent below the same month in 1930.

Passenger revenues in July, 1937, totaled $32,731,406, compared with $30,523,991 in July, 1936, and $52,-777,784 in July, 1930. For the month of July, 1937, they were 7.2 per cent above the same month of 1936, but 38.0 per cent below the same month in 1930.

Eastern Roads' Results

Thirty-six Class 1 railroads, representing 90.9 per cent of total operating revenues in the eastern district, in July, 1937, had estimated operating revenues of $158,316,883, compared with $155,343,676 in July, 1936, and $201,394,202 in July, 1930. Operating revenues of the 36 Class 1 railroads in the eastern district in July, 1937, were 1.9 per cent above the same month of 1936, but 21.4 per cent below July, 1930.

Freight revenues in July, 1937, amounted to $124,349,327, compared with $124,423,328 in July, 1936, and $150,162,629 in July, 1930. Freight revenues in July, 1937, were 0.1 per cent below the same month in 1936, and 17.2 per cent below the same period in 1930.

Passenger revenues in July, 1937, totaled $20,197,630, compared with $18,665,974 in July, 1936, and $33,-291,794 in July, 1930. Passenger revenues in July, 1937, showed an increase of 8.2 per cent, compared with July, 1936, but a decrease of 39.3 per cent compared with July, 1930.

Nineteen Class 1 railroads, representing 68.0 per cent of total operating revenues in the southern district, had estimated operating revenues in July, 1937, of $27,666,137, compared with $27,261,917 in July, 1936, and $32,433,273 in July, 1930. Operating revenues of the 19 Class 1 railroads in the southern district in July, 1937, were 1.5 per cent above the same month of 1936, but 14.7 per cent below July, 1930.

Freight revenues of these railroads in July, 1937, amounted to $22,603,184 compared with $22,741,-612 in July, 1936, and $26,043,203 in July, 1930. Freight revenues of those railroads in July, 1937, were 0.2 per cent below the same month in 1936, and 12.9 per cent below the similar month in 1930.

Passenger revenues of those roads in July, 1937, totaled $2,779,191 compared with $2,609,379 in July, 1936, and $4,049,521 in July, 1930, being 6.5 per cent above July, 1936, but 31.4 per cent below July, 1930.

Western Sector Figures

Thirty-six Class 1 railroads, representing 65.1 per cent of total operating revenues in the western district, had estimated operating revenues in July, 1937, of $94,058,387, compared with $90,318,678 in July, 1936, and $121,428,186 in July, 1930. Operating revenues in July, 1937, were an increase of 4.1 per cent, compared with the same month of 1936, but a reduction of 22.5 per cent, compared with July, 1930.

Freight revenues in July, 1937, amounted to $76,590,945, compared with $74,038,697 in July, 1936, and $95,104,862 in July, 1930. Freight revenues of those railroads in July, 1937, were 3.4 per cent above the same month in 1936, but 19.5 per cent below the same month in 1930.

Passenger revenues in July, 1937, totaled $9,754,587, compared with $9,248,638 in July, 1936, and $15,-436,439 in July, 1930. Passenger revenues in July, 1937, were 5.5 per cent above those for July, 1936, but 36.8 per cent below July, 1930.

Buick Production 30 P. C. Over 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The General Motor Corporation announces that its Buick division will ship this week the last of the 220,353 cars produced during the 1937 model year, a gain of 51,757 units, or 30 per cent, over production in 1936. After a ten-day shutdown, the shortest in the division's history, for a change-over to new models, assembly-line operations will get under way on Monday for the 1938 model cars.

Carried over into the 1938 season is a backlog of about 6000 unfilled orders for 1937 cars, of which 4500 are retail orders upon which customers already have made deposits. This is a record carry-over, according to W. F. Hufstader, general sales manager. When work was stopped last Friday, production was at the daily rate of 1200 cars.

Defaulted Rail Bonds Called Potential Equity

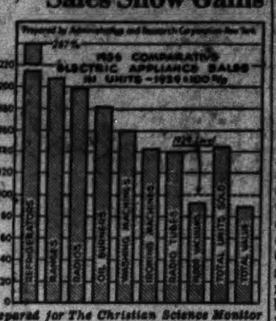
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A dollar invested in selected defaulted railroad bonds buys more actual earning power than a similar commitment in the equity of many solvent carriers, contends Eugene S. Brooks of the New York Stock Exchange house of Arthur B. Treman & Co., in a study of defaulted railroad bonds entitled "Pitfalls and Profits."

The proper approach to an investment in receivership securities is with consideration that the commitment represents an "equity investment" with earning power rather than mortgage security as the main determinant of value, the study further says.

At present some 91 Class 1 carriers, representing 66,000 miles of road and capitalized at more than $5,300,000,000 are bankrupt or otherwise under court jurisdiction, according to the study.

Electric Appliance Sales Show Gains



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Domestic refrigerator sales for the first six months of '37 totaled 1,586,440 units valued at $136,000,000, as contrasted with 1,311,820 units with a value of $107,000,000 a year ago, according to the Administrative and Research Corporation's Weekly Letter. Air conditioning sales for the first half of this year amounted to $61,000,000, or 20 per cent over sales for the entire year of 1936, according to the Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association.

Based upon a recent study, it was found that there are nearly 22,000,000 wired homes in the U. S. as against 21,200,000 in '36. Less than 1 per cent are air conditioned, only 48 per cent have vacuum cleaners, 38 per cent refrigerators, 50 per cent toasters and washers, and only 7 per cent electric ranges. Naturally, a complete sales saturation is not expected, but in view of a steady replacement of obsolete appliances, the growth in the building of new homes and the decreasing cost of electricity, new sales outlets will be created.

Northern Brazil Expects a Larger Cotton Crop in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Northern Brazil's 1937 cotton production is expected officially to approximate 1,005,000 bales of 478 pounds each, according to a cable received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul General Emil Sauer in Rio de Janeiro. Harvesting will begin early in September.

The estimated crop represents an increase of about 24 per cent, compared with the first official estimate of the 1936 crop, issued at this same time last season. The estimate, however, is based upon the continuation of favorable climatic conditions and absence of serious insect damage up to the harvesting period.

Last season the first official estimate of 812,000 bales was reduced to 644,000 bales in the final official estimate. The 1935 crop in northern Brazil amounted to 926,000 bales, the 1934 crop to 782,000 bales and the 1933 crop to 483,000 bales.

It is still too early to estimate the total 1937-38 crop of Brazil. Southern Brazil plants the crop late in September, and it is not ready for harvest until March. The second official estimate just issued, of last season's crop in southern Brazil, placed the harvest at 1,063,000 bales.

Cotton production in Brazil has shown a marked upward trend in recent years; total production for the five years ending with the 1932-33 crop averaged only 498,000 bales annually. On the basis of the second official estimate for southern Brazil and the final estimate for northern Brazil, the total crop in 1936-37 amounted to 1,707,000 bales, compared with 1,765,000 bales in 1935-36, 1,359,000 bales in 1934-35, and 1,014,000 bales in 1933-34.

New Haven to Issue Trust Certificates

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Trustees of the New Haven Railroad Company received permission in Federal Court to issue equipment trust certificates amounting to $1,-660,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent over a 10-year period with priority over certain other liens of the road.

The money will be used, the trustees informed Judge Carroll C. Hincks, to purchase five new coaches and as many grill cars.

The trustees, in their petition, stated there is a need for several new coaches along the system to replace some old cars. The equipment trust issue is the second to be issued by the road since it filed a plan of reorganization in 1935. Last year the court allowed the trustees to issue certificates amounting to $3,100,-000 to purchase new locomotives.

The new issue of equipment trust certificates will be assigned to the New England Car Company of Boston, which acts as an agent for the coach makers. The issue will be offered to Boston and New York investment houses.

Engineering Awards Decline in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards fell off by 5 per cent in the week ended Aug. 17, compared with the previous week and 14 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year, "Engineering News-Record" reports.

The decrease was due largely to a decline in public building awards. Private construction, the periodical asserted, was 39 per cent above the preceding week and 256 per cent above the 1936 week.

Retail Sales in Richmond District Decline in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Department store sales in the Fifth Federal Reserve district in July totaled 3 per cent less than the July, 1936, sales, although the cumulative sales for the first seven months of this year increased 5 per cent, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond reported.

U.S. Is Expected To Top the World In Wheat Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The dependence of American crop prices on world conditions could hardly be shown more clearly than in the presently contrasting political status of wheat and cotton. Of both there are bumper crops this year—the estimated 15,-600,000 bales of cotton is the largest since 1931, and the fifth largest on record; the estimated 890,000,000 bushels of wheat is the largest since the same year and the second largest since the war. But cotton, around 10½ cents, is about two cents below its price of a year ago, and wheat, around $1.10, is above last year's price. Cotton legislators are pressing for government loan or subsidy to guarantee the grower a price above the market, but there has been no whisper of such a demand from wheat representatives.

Less Foreign Wheat

The difference lies in the foreign market. World supply and demand for both cotton and wheat are, at present, balanced almost to a hair; and—so far at least—they appear likely to stay so during the coming months. But American cotton competes with a steadily increasing world production, while American wheat—this year at least—goes to market in a world in which foreign production is short.

America will, to judge by all the statistics, be the world's largest wheat exporter this year—a position she has not held for at least 15 years. In 1922 Canada wrested this title from the United States. In recent years, in fact, the United States has ceased to be an exporter at all. But Canada, this year, suffers from the worst weather in 60 years. Her crop, according to private estimates based on Canadian official statistics of condition, will total only about 175,000,000 bushels, though Canada normally produces anywhere from 250,000,000 to 450,000,000 bushels.

Canada's loss is our gain. The latest crop estimate for this country, 890,000,000 bushels, is an easy 200,-000,000 in excess of our needs, and the vacuum to be left in the world market by the lack of Canadian exports will, in all probability, be filled by American exports.

Europe to Buy Wheat

When the balance sheet of world wheat production and requirements has been drawn up, it appears that the import requirements can just about be met by the usual exporting countries, with the single important substitution of the United States for Canada. There will probably be a slight decrease in the Australian export supply, and perhaps also in the Argentine. European crops, on balance, are about as short as last year, the "battle of wheat" having been lost and the continent having to take wheat from the Americas and Australia.

One uncertainty remains at present. The grain trade seems rather puzzled about the failure of foreign demand for American wheat to develop in view of the obvious statistical position. The supply is presumably too tight for European buyers to wait for a clearer picture of the Southern hemisphere crop, which will not be ready until the turn of the year, yet actual shipments are slow.

The uncertainty appears to be Russia. Reports a few weeks ago that that country had offered a few parcels of wheat in Liverpool were taken seriously enough to cause considerable selling. Russia used to be the granary of Europe, until the World War and the Civil War ruined its grain trade. Sporadically it exports, and this year Russian papers are making rather fantastic statements about 40-50-bushel per acre crops in the Ukraine. But official Russian crop estimates are lacking, and if there were any they wouldn't be credible unless they have improved since this correspondent was there fifteen years ago. Anyway the trade, both here and in Europe, apparently is holding off American purchases until Russian grain export possibilities clarify.

A further uncertainty, but of more bullish possibilities, is the crop condition in the southern hemisphere. It appears possible that the Argentine and Australia will harvest 50,-000,000 bushels less this year than last, thus diverting more demand to the United States. Australia starts to harvest in November, Argentina in December.

Wheat Futures Active

Wheat futures in Chicago in the past two months have been extremely active, with the near month rising from $1.05 in early June to just under $1.30 and then back last week nearly to $1.10—an unusually wide fluctuation for so short a period. The up-and-down movement has been due to one of the crop scares characteristic of this time of year. Persistent reports of black rust, both in the spring wheat crop and South into the winter wheat, drove prices up in Chicago. However, it began to appear in mid-July that these reports were exaggerated, and the Aug. 1 crop estimate of the U. S. Crop Reporting Board put the crop at 890,000,000 bushels, a shade over the previous month's estimate. Suspicions that the rust damage was not serious had already been aroused by the tremendous movement of wheat to market.

It is plain as a pikestaff that the American farmer will not be able to parley his 1937 winnings on his 1938 crop, barring the most exceptional good fortune. This is our second largest crop since the war. It is also Canada's smallest crop since before the war. And it finds world wheat inventories down to the lowest level since the middle of the war. That triple combination, or something equally favorable, would be necessary for this year's bonanza to repeat itself.

Nevertheless it is quite possible that the American farmer will try to duplicate his success. The favorable price of wheat last fall led to the planting of a record acreage to winter wheat, and the spring wheat planting was near a record, being almost twice that of the previous year. The price this fall appears likely to be just as favorable as last fall.

Oil Output Makes Record High For Third Time in Three Weeks

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—To one who looks at the oil industry only occasionally, the figures on production and consumption are a perennial surprise. They are always bigger. Less than two years ago oil men themselves felt a trifle uneasy when the daily production reached and passed the new peak of 3,000,000 barrels. Yet last week daily production passed the 3,700,000-barrel mark, the third new all-time high record in as many weeks, and 20 per cent above the 3,070,000 daily output in the same week of August, last year—a figure which at that time was a near-record.

Yet despite the steady progress of oil production through one ceiling after another—two or three years ago the 2,500,000-level was first penetrated—the oil industry is free of the inventory problem which normally plagues industries whose output expands indefinitely.

Inventories Are Low

Crude oil inventories in the United States this spring reached such low levels that it was the industry's concensus that they should be built up, and in fact the increased output of the last three weeks is largely in response to the opinion of the Oil and Gas Division of the Texas Railroad Commission that above-ground crued oil storage is at present insufficient. A meeting of the commission is being held this week to decide on the September allowable output for the State, and there is much interest in the trade as to whether the commission's figure will show that it still thinks the same way.

Mostly by coincidence, it appears, the low point in crude oil inventories since 1929 was reached in the middle of the first half of this year, almost at the same time the steady shrinkage in world commodity inventories, including copper, lead, zinc, rubber, tin, cotton, reached its nadir. At that time crude oil inventories reached a low of about 265,000,000 barrels, from which they have since been built up to around 310,000,000 by an excess of production over demand.

Lower Than Year Ago

Compared with demand, however, these inventories are substantially lower than a year ago, reckoned in "number of days' supply." Gasoline consumption is currently running about 12 per cent ahead of last year—which in turn was 9.5 per cent above the previous year, which was 6 per cent ahead of 1934, and that year in turn exceeded 1933 by about 6 per cent. At the rate of August requirements, which are seasonally somewhat above the year's average, inventories of 300,000,000 barrels are equal to only about 27 days' requirements. The requirements are calculated by the U. S. Bureau of Mines at 3,346,000 barrels a day.

But a substantial proportion of this is not available inventory. 50,-000,000 barrels is in pipe-lines, a thousand barrels to a mile, and the pipes have to stay filled. About 25,-000,000 is at the bottom of tanks and full of sediment, another 25,-000,000 in Texas has too much sulphur in it for ordinary use, and 25,-000,000 barrels is in Wyoming from where it could be piped out only very slowly with the lines available. So it has been said that available inventories are really equal to only between 30 and 40 days' requirements.

Moreover, there isn't a large new field in sight, and hasn't been since East Texas burst on a sinking price structure in 1930. Rodessa came in in the summer of 1935, but it was not a large field, and the authorities of Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas have held it down so that total flow is under 90,000 barrels per day. Wildcatting last year (drilling in unproven territory) had unusually small results, so that for the first year in some time the withdrawals from underground reserve were larger than the new discoveries.

"Gas" Exports Up

In addition to the increase in domestic gasoline consumption, exports of gasoline are up 20 per cent this year. For several years they had shown no increase. Fuel oil consumption also increased steadily; 218,000 domestic oil-burning furnaces were installed in 1936, and 300,000 more are expected this year.

Growing demand and small inventories have helped crude oil prices. They were raised to 1.10 at the beginning of 1936, after resting at $1 from September, 1933; and to $1.27 at the beginning of this year. Most of the reserves are held by large companies. The price in East Texas was further raised to $1.35 in May, and probably only the recent increase in inventories limited the rise to 8 cents. Producers justified the increase on the ground of higher costs as well as on the increased demand. Wages and material prices have been considerably increased in the last year, and the cost of drilling new wells averages higher year by year as deeper geological strata are explored.

Earnings Expand

As a result of larger sales and higher prices, oil company earnings continue to expand. Dow-Jones reported on Wednesday a compilation of the reports of 26 companies for the first six months of this year, showing aggregate net income of $130,000,000, against $117,000,000 in the same period of 1936, a 54 per cent increase. Pacific Coast companies showed the largest percentage. Standard of California net was up 26 per cent, Union Oil up 160 per cent. Among other increases were the following:

	Increase net income 1st six months 1937/1936
Houston	281 per cent
Continental	81 per cent
Phillips	73 per cent
Texas	69 per cent
Tidewater-Associated	45 per cent
Sun	26 per cent
Atlantic Refining	19 per cent
Barnsdall	4 per cent

This comparison is of even more significance since the oil companies had their best year since 1930 in 1936, with earnings about 80 per cent above those of 1935. The statistical department of J. S. Bache & Co. a few months ago published the following index figures of oil company earnings, based on 1926 as 100 and compared with a representative list of industrials.

Year	Oil Companies	Industrials
1926	(est.) 99	(est.) 99.9
1929	82.2	90.1
1932	44.3	30.3
1933	35.8	21.9
1932	(def.) 31.7	(def.) 1.6
1934*	(def.) 12	34.
1930	99.1	82.5
1929	98.8	139.2
1936	71.0	119.3

On June 14 President Roosevelt signed a bill to extend for two years the Connally "Hot Oil" Act which bans shipments in interstate commerce of oil produced in excess of quotas fixed by state laws. The law, first passed in 1925, applies particularly to the reinforcement of the inter-state compact between the five principal mid-Continent oil-producing states, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico. This compact expires September 1, but the various state officials have indicated their wish to have it extended; and in July a resolution to ratify its extension for two years was introduced into Congress by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma. The proposal has Administration favor. Under the compact the states do not limit production to enhance prices but solely to conserve resources by economic oil withdrawals.

Bank Clearings Up During Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading citites throughout the United States rose $254,996,000 to $5,322,241,000 in the week ended Aug. 18, swelled by mid-month payments, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

All but three of the reporting cities, Richmond, Minneapolis and Omaha, showed advances for the period. In the preceding week there were five cities showing declines.

Last year the total for the 22 localities was $4,990,029,000, the latest figures representing a gain of 6.7 per cent.

Of the three declines, Richmond was off 9.8 per cent from a year ago, Minneapolis 2.2 per cent and Omaha 1.1.

Some of the wider gains included 24.9 per cent at Cleveland, 21.0 at Seattle, a share above 16 for Seattle and Chicago, 14.1 for Kansas City and 13.3 for New Orleans.

In New York Citi clearings were $3,046,084,000 a lift of 5.5 per cent from the like week last year.

Customer Funds Get Added Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—All contracts between futures commission merchants and customers, which purport to give a commission firm blanket authority to use customer funds as it sees fit, will be viewed with disfavor, announces the Commodity Exchange Administration.

Under the Commodity Exchange Act, all money held by commission firms to margin the trades of commodity customers, as well as money accruing to customers from such trades, must be treated and dealt with as belonging to customers, it is contended. "This does not mean," said Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, "that customers may not direct the use of their funds to other purposes, such as to margin trades in commodities not covered by the Commodity Exchange Act. That is entirely up to the individual customer."

Western Air Takes Over Parks Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif.—Two of United States' oldest airlines have merged. Western Air Express Corporation has absorbed National Parks Airways, Inc., operator of the air-mail contract, passenger and express service between Salt Lake City, Yellowstone National Park, and Great Falls, Mont.

Under approval of the United States Post Office Department, the consolidation extends the route miles of Western Air Express to 1329, linking seven national parks—Yellowstone, Boulder Dam, Grand Canyon, Bryce, Cedar Breaks, Yosemite, Rocky Mountain and Mt. Rainier.

Stockholders agreed to exchange 38,991 shares of Western Air Express common stock for all National Parks' operating equipment, leases and franchises.

As the first air-mail contractor in the United States, Western Air Express began operations on April 17, 1926, and National Parks in 1928. The lines meet at Salt Lake. The merger fits into the inter-line agreements of both companies with United Air Lines, whose mid-continent airway connects at Salt Lake City.

Acquisition of the National Parks system follows close the Western Air Express—United joint announcement of Douglas skylounge and sleeper service of 10 1-3 hours between Los Angeles and Chicago and 15 1-3 hours from California to New York. Western Air Express—United passengers boarding planes in southern California, may fly through to New York in identical equipment.

Domestic Zinc Output Off in July; Above '36

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of zinc in the United States in July totaled 49,181 tons, against 50,526 in June and 45,481 in July 1936, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported; domestic shipments in July aggregated 49,701 tons against 50,219 in June and 41,819 in July of last year.

Stocks at the end of July totaled 12,561 tons, against 14,081 a month earlier and 38,517 a year ago.

Insured Mortgage Total Under FHA Steadily Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The rapidly increasing popularity of the insured mortgage system as a means of financing new homes is illustrated by a comparison of the percentage increase in the volume of new construction cases accepted for insurance by the Federal Housing Administration in the first six months of this year and the gain in building permits for one and two-family houses.

According to the Federal Housing Administration, mortgages accepted for insurance on houses inspected during course of construction in the first half of 1937 increased 57.4 per cent over comparable months in 1936. Permits for single and two-family houses as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have increased 41.9 per cent in the same period.

Building Increases

Building permits issued for the construction of one and two-family houses in the 1500 cities and towns with a population of 2500 or more which report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reached a total of $310,-181,730 for the six months. In every month a substantial percentage increase over the same month of 1936 was noted.

Federal Housing Administration acceptance of mortgages involving homes under construction or completed within a year of the date of the mortgage, amounted to $98,-283,220 during the first six months. Percentage gains as great as 127 per cent over the same month a year ago were recorded. With the exception of June, the Federal Housing Administration's operations showed larger gains than those reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Method of Buying

The fact that over 40 per cent of the mortgage insurance business of the Administration now involves homes inspected during construction indicates that thousands of families are finding the single, amortized, low-interest rate mortgages a convenient method of buying or building new houses.

The following tabulation shows the total monthly volume of new construction mortgages accepted for insurance, total mortgages acceped, value of building permits issued and percentage increases for each of the three items.

Building Permits, One and Two Family Dwellings

1937	Amount	% Change Over '36
Jan.	$32,911,457	+72.1%
Feb.	38,152,976	+61.8
March	62,498,242	+60.7
April	67,512,327	+48.8
May	57,791,633	+32.1
June	51,317,095	+ 7.0
6 Mos. Total	310,181,730	+41.9%

New Construction Mortgages Accepted

1937	Amount	% Change Over '36
Jan.	$11,430,135	+ 86.7%
Feb.	12,041,100	+111.6
March	17,196,980	+127.7
April	20,831,375	+ 90.2
May	17,745,540	+ 33.7
June	19,038,100	+ .1
6 Mos Total	98,283,220	+ 57.4%

Total Mortgages Accepted for Insurance

1937	Amount	% Change Over '36
Jan.	$29,097,190	+ 35.1%
Feb.	30,109,750	+ 56.9
March	44,096,160	+100.1
April	50,042,100	+ 60.1
May	44,387,426	+ 21.8
June	45,998,690	— 8.3
6 Mos. Total	343,731,316	+ 34.9%

Rural Retail Trade For July Up 4 P. C. In Dollar Volume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Based on rural chain store and mail-order sales, daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas for July were about 4 per cent higher in dollar volume than for July 1936, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Total sales for July, without allowance for the number of working days, were 5 per cent higher than July 1936. Total sales for the first seven months of the year were about 11½ per cent above the same period of 1936.

Sales for July declined about 22½ per cent from the June figure, or more than the usual decrease at this season. The seasonally adjusted index figure, therefore, receded to 119½ for July, on the basis of the average for the years 1929-31 as 100, from 124½ for June.

The seasonally adjusted comparative index of dollar value of retail sales of general merchandise in rural areas follows: (1929-31=100)

Month	1934	1936	1936	1937
January	79.5	87.5	96.5	106.5
February	80.5	90.5	93.0	103.5
March	79.5	97.5	106.5	126.0
April	74.0	101.0	110.0	121.0
May	79.5	93.0	114.0	127.0
June	72.5	99.5	111.5	134.5
July	75.5	97.0	114.5	119.5
August	79.0	93.0	112.0	..
September	99.0	105.0	123.5	..
October	89.0	104.5	127.0	..
November	90.0	103.5	122.5	..
December	94.0	110.0	131.0	..

Pacific Gas Earns $2.90 for 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

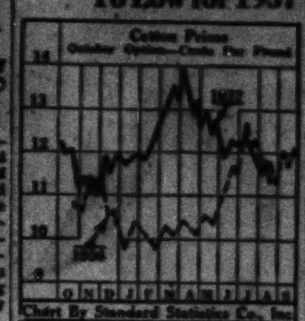
SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Gas & Electric Company and subsidiaries for the 12 months to June 30, last, shows a net income of $25,847,753, after all expenses and charges, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $2.90 a common share. This compares with a net of $22,565,778, or $2.37 a share, in the year to June 30, 1936. Gross operating revenues of the system for the 12 months aggregated $97,922,924, compared with $94,438,521 the year before.

U. S. Deficit First Month Is Placed at $292,558,037

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury rounded out the first month and a half of this fiscal year with a $292,558,037 deficit.

A Treasury report showed this compared with a $220,975,273 excess of expenditures in the corresponding period a year ago.

Cotton Prices Drop To Low for 1937



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The official estimate of a cotton crop of 15,593,000 bales was considerably larger than the most optimistic estimates, and compares with a 1936 crop of 12,400,000 and a long-term average of 14,700,000. Combined domestic and foreign consumption of American cotton in the 1936-37 season was approximately 13,500,000 bales, with domestic absorption at a new record.

It is not considered likely that domestic takings will increase in the coming season, and although lower prices may stimulate exports to some extent, this may be largely offset by the larger production abroad. In other words, aggregate consumption of American cotton in the next year is likely to be little, if any larger than last year, and the indicated harvest is thus 2,000,000 bales in excess of indicated consumption.

When it is considered that cotton supplies are already generous, it is evident that an adverse statistical position is being faced. The drop in cotton prices has already resulted in Congressional demands for another program of loans to farmers. Thus far, the Administration has stood firmly against any loans unless the pending farm bill (which provides for crop restriction) is first enacted.

Loans Group Unable To Reach Agreement On Greek Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Efforts to reach an agreement with the Greek Government regarding the rate of payment of coupons of the Greek external loans due after March 31, 1937, have been unsuccessful, according to an announcement of the Council of Foreign Bondholders and the League Loans Committee of London received by Speyer & Co. The last agreement came to an end on March 31, 1937.

"Early in this year," the announcement stated, "as no new proposal had been made, it became necessary to consider some further temporary arrangement for coupons falling due after March 31, 1937. For these coupons, the Greek Government offered to continue payments at 40 per cent until a permanent settlement was concluded. This offer could not be accepted. This percentage of interest was not regarded as representing Greece's real capacity of payment even for an arrangement to terminate seven months later. It certainly could not be accepted as a standing arrangement pending the conclusion of a permanent settlement at some unspecified future date.

"The Greek Government has now been in total default since April 1, 1937. The continuance of such a situation, apart from its grave effect on Greed credit, can only destroy the good will without which the conclusion of a permanent settlement, which the Greek Government so much desires, will become impossible.

"The Council of Foreign Bondholders and the League Loans Committee repeat that they remain ready to discuss any proper plan for a permanent settlement which the Greek Government may put forward, but it is clear that no permanent settlement can be reached on the terms now proposed. They therefore again strongly urge the Greek Government to bring the present default to an end by making at least an offer for the payment of the current coupons which they could recommend to the acceptance of the bondholders."

Quebec Gold Output Continues to Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—This district's record value for gold output of $23,335,000 in 1936 has been increasing steadily since the beginning of 1937. In the first five months of 1937 it amounted to 285,355 fine ounces, valued at $9,987,000. This compares with 262,475 fine ounces, valued at $9,187,000 in the corresponding period of 1936.

Fifteen or more properties are contributing to the output, the three largest producers being the Noranda, Siscoe, and Lamaque (Teck-Hughes) mines. Interest in gold operations in the province continues to be centered largely in the Cadillac and Malartic areas, where several properties, including the O'Brien and the Canadian Malartic mines, are in successful production.

Sanctions Distort Italy's Adverse Trade Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The adverse trade balance of Italy for the first six months of 1937 totaled 3,159 million lire (about $23,400,000) against 1,538 million lire in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The comparison between these two figures, however, is somewhat misleading, since in 1936 there were many restrictions in force which do not exist today and moreover, that was a period when Italy was economically besieged by League of Nations sanctions.

Total Italian imports in the period January-June, 1937, were valued 6235 million lire, while exports were valued 3,776 million lire. In the same period of 1936 imports were valued 2786 million lire while exports were only 1254 million lire. The volume of Italy's imports and exports is increasing each month, but the rise in imports is greater than that of exports. The trade returns for June, for instance, showed imports valued 1530 million lire against 1327 millions in May, while exports totaled 787 million lire against 618 millions in May. If the present monthly rate of the excess of imports over exports is maintained for the remaining half of 1937, Italy will be faced at the end of the year with a commercial deficit exceeding 6000 million lire, which will be offset only in small part by invisible exports.

Trade figures with Italy's African colonies are not included in the totals given. Trade with colonies in the first six months of 1937 showed imports of 135,000,000 lire against 72,000,000 lire in the corresponding period of 1936. Exports came to 1,474,000,000 lire against 868,000,000 lire.

Imports of wheat in the first half of 1937 amounted to 1,455,000 tons of a value of 1,203,000,000 lire. Coal imported during this period totaled 5,-946,000 tons, against 4,902,000 in 1936. The value was 726,500,000 lire, against 366,900,000 lire, last year. The figures for 1934, which may be considered as the last standard year because it was exempt from exchange restrictions and sanctions, were: Quantity, 5,571,000 tons and value 384 million lire. The chief suppliers of coal to Italy during the first six months of 1937 were Germany with 3,541,000 tons against 1,939,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1936; Poland, 873,000 tons against 508,000; Great Britain with 657,000 tons against 2,263,000 tons; Czechoslovakia with 303,000 tons against 100 tons; Belgium 134,000 tons against 21,000 tons; France 2000 tons against 24,000; other countries 136,-000 tons against 600 tons.

Toronto Exchange's New Margin Rulings

TORONTO (CP)—Effective Sept. 1, brokers will require a minimum of 50 per cent margin on stocks carried for customers having a market value of $1 to $3. Stock purchases under $1 will have to be paid for in full, the managing committee of Toronto Exchange has ruled, but brokers will have the option of carrying stocks on the 50 per cent basis that drop below $1 after purchase.

Another exchange ruling provides that all margin accounts must be bolstered by a minimum margin of 65 cents a share. Over $3 a share and up to $10 a share the margin requirement will be 40 per cent and over $10, 35 per cent.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Decline in Meat Prices Expected Before Year Ends

CHICAGO (AP)—Meat consumers' pocketbooks now being burned by last year's drought, may get substantial relief before the year ends. Livestock market diagnoses indicate.

Recent declines in wholesale pork prices, market experts said, may presage lower meat costs soon for retail buyers.

White figures on butcher shop windows throughout the nation disclose prices of some beef and pork cuts are the highest in seven years or more. Material reduction in prices, market observers agreed, depended upon increased receipts at slaughtering centers this fall and winter.

Effects of Drought

Although it has been a year since the broiling sun was burning up livestock feed and rains since have drenched the grain belt, the full financial effect of the drought just now is being felt in the city. Last week prices of hogs and cattle were highest in 11 and nine years, respectively. Chicago retail meat prices, representative of many sections of the nation, accordingly have risen 12 to 31 per cent for beef, 14 to 33 per cent for lamb and 6 to 35 per cent for pork since the first of the year.

There are factors in the trade, experts said, which might stimulate livestock marketings. This week hogs have taken the sharpest tumble in months, dropping $1 per hundredweight from last week's top. Best fresh pork loin cuts, for example, have declined 3½ cents per pound wholesale from last week's highs and some beef cuts also have been lowered.

Experts said the possibility of a general recession in meat hinged largely on the harvest of big grain crops this year. Resistance of consumers to normal purchases, they said, will tend to keep price rises in check but no material downturn was in prospect until receipts were increased.

Big Grain Crop

This might occur through normal marketing gains in the fall and winter. Government specialists predicted a less than seasonal increase in slaughter supply of hogs because the extent of the corn supply will induce heavier feeding but they forecast that the seasonal decline in hog prices this fall and early winter will be about average. High livestock prices will encourage marketings. Furthermore, the big grain crop will permit rebuilding of the nation's meat animal population, but this will require several years.

The country dipped into its reserve supplies of meat heavily last month and cut stocks to the third smallest for Aug. 1 since the world war. Supplies have declines 46 per cent in five months.

Tending to restrict livestock marketings, however, will be producers' desire to build up their animal supplies with increased feed available this year. There are 29 per cent fewer cattle on feed in the Middle West than a year ago.

Wheat Prices Drop; May at New Low

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Enlarged arrivals of newly harvested domestic spring wheat in the northwest counted heavily late today as a weight on prices.

More than four cents a bushel extreme collapse of wheat quotations here was witnessed, with Chicago May wheat contracts touching a new bottom price record for the season. Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth today totaled more than triple the quantity a year ago.

At the close wheat was 2⅞-3⅞ under yesterday's finish, Sept. 1.07-1.07¼, Dec. 1.09-1.09⅛; corn 1¼-1⅞ down, Sept. 98-98⅛, Dec. 65⅞-66; and oats unchanged to ⅜ lower.

Cornell-Dubilier Corp. Offering Common Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Certain shares of common stock of the Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation are being offered publicly at $10.75 a share by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc., and Mitchell, Herrick & Co., Inc. The shares are part of an issue of 60,828 previously offered to stockholders of Dubilier Condenser Corp. and to stockholders of Cornell Electric Manufacturing Co., Inc., which offering was underwritten by the same firms.

After giving effect to this financing, the capitalization of the company will comprise 265,088 shares of common stock, of which 202,760 shares will be owned by the two companies in equal amounts, and 62,328 shares will be distributed as a result of this offering.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec.	22	24½
do 6% pf.	110	115
do 7% pf.	130	135
Brock. G&L	5⅝	7⅛
Central Me. Powr. pf.	84	86
do 7% pf.	92½	97½
Cent. Vt. Pub. Serv. 6% pf.	99	103
Conn. Lt. & Pow.	59	62
Conn. Powr.	47½	50½
East. Util. Assoc.	29¼	31¼
do Convert	6¾	7¾
Fall Riv. G. Works	16¾	19¾
Fitchburg G&El.	42¾	44¾
Green Mt. Pow. pf.	81	85
Hartford Elec.	58½	61½
Haverhill Elec.	36	39
Haverhill Gas	13¾	14½
Holyoke Wat. Pow.	32	—
Lawrence G&El.	38	41
Lowell Elec.	52	56
Lynn Gas & Elec.	68	72
Mass. Powr. & Li. pf.	22¾	24½
Mass. Util. Assc. pf.	30½	33½
N. E. G. & El 5½% pf.	38½	41½
NE Powr. Assc.	25	28
do 6% pf.	75	78
N E Pub Serv	4¾	5¼
N E Pub Serv 7% pr. in.	60½	64½
do 6% pr. in.	34	37
do 7% pf	34	37
do 6% pf.	22	26
New. Lt. Prop.	38	—
do pf.	80½	89½
Providence Gas	9¾	11¼
Pub. Serv. of NH 6% pf.	105	108
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf.	31½	34½
Rockland Lt. & Pow.	10¾	13¾
So. N. E. Telephone	168	170
Springfield Gas	16½	17½
Twin States G&E pr. pf	103½	107½
West Mass Gas	31¾	34½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.28	105.28	105.28
4 3¼s '41	106.10	106.10	106.10
78 3⅜s '47-43	107.11	107.9	109.10
110 3⅛s '46-43	106.18	106.18	106.18
80 3¼s '46-44	106.16	106.16	106.16
5 4s '54-44	112.3	112.3	112.2
91 2¾s '47-45	102.26	102.22	102.22
32 2½s '49-46	105.7	105.5	105.7
75 2¾s '51-48	100.27	100.26	100.26
270 3¼s '52-49	104.28	104.26	104.28
27 2½s '53-49	99.23	99.19	99.19
344 2¾s '54-51	100.3	99.28	99.28
33 3s '55-51	102.5	102	102.2
23 2½ '60-58	101	100.31	100.31
173 2¾s '59-56	99.30	99.28	99.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 3s '49-44	102.26	102.26	102.26

Home Owners' Loan

14 2¾s '49-39	100.26	100.24	100.24
31 2¼s '44-42	100.15	100.12	100.12
9 3s '52-44	102.23	102.18	102.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany 5s '44	97½	97½	97½
13 Alleghany 5s '50 st	97⅞	97½	97⅞
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97½	97½	97½
88 Am & For P 5s 2030	72¾	71½	72
20 Am Int 5s '52	100	100	100
6 AmIGChem 5½s '49	107	107	107
1 Am Int 3½s '49	105½	105½	105½
4 Am T&T 3½s '43	112	111⅞	112
3 Am T&T 3½s '56	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104½	104½	104½
12 Am T&T 3½s '61	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
12 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
29 At & SF cv 4½s '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
22 At & SF 4½s deb '70	111	111	111
6 At & SF adj 4s '95 st	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A'62	113⅛	113	113
25 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 A C L cv 5s '53	94½	94½	94½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	94½	94½	94½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	85½	85½	85½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	44½	44½	44½
3 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	71½	71½	71½
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 B&O 1st 5½ '48	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	76	76	76
5 B&O 5s '96 F	73½	73⅜	73½
12 B&O 5s 2000 D	75¼	75	75¼
1 B&O cv 4½s '60	64	64	64
23 B&O 4s '48	101	100¾	100⅝
16 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	100¾	100¼	100¼
20 B&O 5s S W '50	98½	98	98⅛
6 Bang & Aroos 5s '43	112¼	112	112¼
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105	104⅞	105
20 Beth Stl 2¾s '68	97⅝	97½	97½
1 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	71	71	71
16 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	85	84	84
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	116⅛	115⅝	116⅛
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	115	115	115
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95	95	95
1 Bush Term 4s '52	90½	90¼	90¼
1 Cal Pack 5s'40	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Can Nat Ry 5s'70	118¾	118¾	118¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114⅜	114⅜	114⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	113½	113½	113½
2 Can Nat 5s'89 Jly	117½	117½	117½
2 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
1 Can Pac 5s'44	114½	114½	114½
8 Can Pac 5s'54	107½	107½	107½
6 Can Pac 4½s'60	103¼	103¼	103¼
44 Can Pac 4s perp	95¾	95¼	95½
5 Caro C&O 5s'38	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	26½	26¼	26¼
7 Cen Pac 5s'60	94	93½	93½
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
14 Cen R R N J 5s'87	50½	50¼	50½
1 Certain-td-5½s'48	84½	84½	84½
10 C & O 3⅛s'96 D	97½	97⅜	97⅜
10 C & Ohio cn 5s'39	107	106⅝	106⅝
5 C&Ohio 1st 5s .39 reg	106	106	106
4 C&O 4½s'92	121½	121½	121½
4 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	97½	97½	97½
5 CB&Q 4½s'77	109½	109½	109½
46 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	30	28½	28½
12 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	27½	27	27
14 Chic Gt West 4s '59	38¼	37½	37½
1 CM&SP 4½s '89C	50¼	50¼	50¼
12 CM&SP gen 4s '89	47¾	47	47
11 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	23½	23	23
116 CMSP&P adj 5s 20000	7¾	7¾	7½
5 Chi&NW ex 4½s'49	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
15 Chi & NW 3½s'87	34	34	34
8 CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	16	16	16
11 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	10	9⅞	9⅞
1 C R I & P 4s'88	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
1 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	17½	17½	17½
27 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	14¾	14	14
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	109	109	109
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s'63	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102½	102½	102½
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
10 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	101	100⅞	100⅞
15 CCC&StL 4½s '77	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	107	107	107
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107½	107½	107½
7 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Col P & I 5s '70	84	84	84
14 Col & So 4½s '80	65½	65¾	65½
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101½	101½	101½
1 Colmbia G 5s'1961	100	100	100
11 Col Ry PwrL 4s '65	106⅝	106½	106½
17 Com'l Inv Ta 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Conn R&L 4½s '51st	107½	107½	107½
5 Conn Riv Pow3¾s '61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	69½	69½	69½
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
16 Con Edis 3½s '58	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
3 Con Oil 3½s '1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Container Cor 6s '46	105	105	105
2 Container 5s '43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	86½	86½	86½
1 D G & Se 5½ '51	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Den G&E 5s '51 st	107	107	107
18 D & R G 4s '36	26½	26	26
4 D & R G West 5s '55	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
7 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Det Ed 5s '52	107	106¾	106¾
12 Det Ed 4½s '61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
42 Det Ed 4s '65	110	110	110
1 Det & Mck 1st 4s95asd	60	60	60
1 Det&Mck2d 4s '95 asd	45½	45¼	45½
3 DuquesneLt3½s'65	106½	106½	106½
1 E Ten lien 5s '38	103	103	103
2 Elect Auto-Lite 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
5 Erie rfg 5s '67	68½	68¼	68¼
7 Erierfg 5s '75	68	67½	67½
4 Erie 1st 4s '96	98½	98½	98½
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	77	77	77
5 Erie cv 4s 533	77	77	77
8 Fla E Cst 5s '74	13½	13½	13½
29 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	80½	80½	80½
12 Goodrich 4¼s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Goodrich 4½s '65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
14 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105	104⅞	104⅞
2 Gt Nor Ry5½s '52	117¼	117¼	117¼
11 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	114½	114½	114½
25 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	107⅞	107	107
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	108	108	108
13 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	94½	94⅜	94⅜
5 G Bay&W eb B	11½	11½	11½
1 Guf M&N 5s '50	96	96	96
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98½	98½	98½
4 Gulf St Utl 4½s '46	104½	104½	104½
1 Hous OilTex 5½s '40	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	42	42	42
16 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	121¼	121¼	121¼
1 Hud&Man 5s 57	67½	67½	67½
13 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	29½	29	29
10 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	63	62¾	63
3 Ill Cen Stl. 3½s '51	94	94	94
15 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	74¼	74	74
3 Int P Pow&L 4½s'57	70¾	70¼	70¼
17 Interb RT rg 5s '66	67⅜	66	66
4 Interlake Iron 4s '47	102	101	101
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	28½	28½	28½
5 Int Hyd El 6s '44	83	83	83
11 Int Paper 6s '55	97	97	97
11 Int Paper 5s '47	101½	101¼	101¼
34 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88¾	88¼	88⅜
20 Int T&T 4½s '52	67⅛	66¾	66¾
17 Int T&T 5s '55	71½	71½	71½
2 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	95	95	95
2 JonsLaug St 4¼s'61	104	104	104
3 KCFt&M 4s '36ct	46½	46½	46½
5 K C South 5s '50	84¾	84¾	84¾
100 K C South 3s '50	84	84	84
1 K C Term 4s '60	109	109	109
25 Kresge Found 3½s 47	100⅛	99¾	99⅞
14 Lac Gas 5½s 53	68	65½	65½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	65	65	65
2 Lautaro Nit inc	35	35	35
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	47¾	47½	47½
2 Leh Val NY4½s40	94½	94½	94½
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	60¼	60¼	60¼
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	52½	52½	52½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	49	49¼	49¼
5 Leh Val H Ter 5s 54	100½	100½	100½
6 Loews 3½s 46	100	100	100
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
9 Louis&N un 4s 40	107½	107	107
11 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	100	99½	99½
7 Louis & N 3½s 2003	93¼	92¾	93
10 Louis G&E 3½s 66	101½	111½	101½
1 Market St Ry 7s 40	97	97	97
1 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	108	108	108
8 MidlRlty&L 5s '61 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 M&StL rfg 5s '62	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 M&StL 4s '49	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 MStP&SSMarie 5s '38	18½	18½	18½
12 MStP&SSM cn 4s '38	19½	19	19
5 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	73	73	73
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	62¾	62¾	62¾
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	85½	85	85¼
4 Mo Pac 5½s '49	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	38½	38½	38¼
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	15¼	15	15
7 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	36½	36½	36½
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	37	36¼	36¼
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	28	28	28
5 Mob & Ob 5s '38	39⅝	28⅝	29¼
14 Mont Pow 3½s '66	85⅝	85½	85⅝
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	87	87	87
29 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104½	104½	104½
38 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106	106¼	106¼
2 Nt Ry Mex 4½s '57 July	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Nt RR Mex 4s '51 asd	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 Natl Steel 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	107½	107½	107½
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '42 A	99¼	99	99¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	98½	98½	98½
3 N Ori Term 4s'53	92	92	92
2 NY&Putn 4s'93	79	79	79
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97¼	97	97
22 NYC 4½s 2013 A	97½	97	97
11 NYC 4s 1998	97¼	97	97
10 NYC 3½s'48	103	103	103
7 NYC 3½s'52	107⅜	107½	107⅜
7 NYC&StR 3½s'97	97¼	97¼	97¼
9 NYC Ls Sh 3½s'30	89½	89½	89½
8 NY C Mi Cen 3½s'98	89½	89½	89½
6 NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	85¼	84⅞	85¼
9 NY Chi&StL 4s'46	103½	103½	103½
15 NY Chi&StL 4s'37	100⅞	100½	100½
3 NY Com 4½s'53	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 NY Edis 3½s'65	101	100⅞	101
11 NY Edis 2½s'66	101	100⅞	100⅞
1 NY LackaW 4s'73 A	97¾	97¾	97¼
5 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	27½	27½	27½
3 NYNH&H cll 6s'40	25½	25½	25½
1 NYNH&H 4s'67	23¼	23¼	23¼
5 NYNH&H Con 4s'54	23	23	23
5 NY Steam 5s'56	105½	105½	105½
10 NY Steam 5s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
19 NY Tel 4½s'39	107⅝	107½	107½
18 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	13	11½	11½
6 Niagara Falls P3½s'66	104½	104½	104½
1 Nort & Bou 5s '41	70	70	70
2 Nort Sou 5s '61 A	25½	25½	25½
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104½	104½	104½
8 Nor Am Ed 5s '89 C	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Nor Pac 4s 2047	110⅜	110½	110⅜
1 Nor2Pac 5s 2047 C	101	101	101
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98	98	98
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	104	103¾	103¾
31 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105¼	104⅞	105
9 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	99¾	99½	99½
6 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	111½	111½	111¾
5 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	110½	110½	110½
1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s '68	99¾	99½	99½
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s '71	104	104	104
10 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107⅛	107½	107⅛
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Penn Dix 6s '61 A	99	99	99
24 Penn P & L 4½s '81	103	102½	102½
11 Penn Co 4s '63	102¾	102½	102½
41 Penn RR gen 5s '68	117¾	117¼	117¼
31 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3 Penn RR gen 4½s '81	107	107	107
12 Penn RR 4½s '84 E	107	106⅛	106⅛
1 Peo Gas & CC 4½s'70	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Peo RR 3¼s '67	99	99	99
47 Peo P & L 4½s '67	106⅝	106⅝	105⅝
5 Pere Marq 5s'56 A	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s'56 B	95	95	95
14 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	117	116¾	116¾
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'77 C	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
12 Phila Co 6s '67	103	103	103
1 PhilRead C&I 5s '57	104	103⅞	103¾
6 PhilReadC&I 5s'49	19¾	19½	19½
1 PhilReadC&I 5s '33	24½	24½	24½
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	23¾	23½	23½
1 Pitts&W 4s '54	85½	85½	85½
4 PCCStL 4½s '77	107⅞	107	107
1 Port Gen E 4½s '60	62¾	62¾	62¾
10 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	20	20	20
1 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5½ '51	97	97	97
31 Wilson & Co 4s'55	104½	103½	103½
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	17	17	17
6 Woungst S&T 4s'61	103½	103¾	103⅞
21 Youngst S&T 2½s'61	146¾	146	146
38 Argentine 4s'72	94½	94¼	94⅜
23 Argen14½tnse '71			
23 Argentine 4½s'71	101⅞	101½	101⅞
7 Argentine 6s'57 A	100	100	100
1 Arg 6s'59 Oct	100½	100⅜	100⅜
2 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	100½	100⅜	100⅜
16 Arg 6s 1961 May	100½	100⅜	100⅜
31 Austria 5s'55	108¾	107⅝	107⅝
11 Australia 5s'57	108¾	108	108
17 Australia 4½s'56	103⅜	102¾	102¾
1 Austria 7s '57	104	104	104
2 Belgium 7s'55	118½	118½	118½
3 Belgium 6½s'49	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Berlin City 6s '58	25	25	25
5 Brazil 8s '41	50½	50	50½
2 Brazil 6½s'26-57	41	41	41
3 Brazil 6½s '27-57	41	40¾	40¾
1 Brisbane 5s '57	103	103	103
3 Brisbane 5s '58	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Buenos A 6½s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Buenos A 3d6s'60 Oct	100¾	100¼	100¼
12 Buen A 4½s&4s'77	84	84	84
9 BuenAi4½s&4sAug'76	84	84	84
1 BuenA4½s&4sApr'76	84½	84½	84½
1 Buen A 4½s&4s'75	87	87	87
2 Canada 5s '52	113½	113½	113½
8 Canada 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Canada 3½s '61	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Canada 3s '67	94¾	94¾	94¾
20 Canada 2½s '45	100	100	100
14 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	18½	17¾	17¾
3 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	17	17	17
4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	18	18	18
3 Chile 7s '42	20½	20½	20½
3 Chile 6s '60	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 Chile 6s '61 Jan	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 Chile 6s '61 Feb	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 Chile 6s '61 Sept	20¼	20¼	20¼
4 Chile 6s '62	20½	20¼	20¼
3 Chile 6s '63	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Col Agr Bank 6s '47	24	24	24
5 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	28	28	28
15 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	28	27⅞	28
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Copenhag Tel 5s '54	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	72½	72½	72½
4 Cordoba Pr 7s '42	96	96	96
2 Costa Rica 7s '51	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
40 Cuba 5½s '45	62¾	62	62
6 Denmark 6s '42	108½	108½	108½
5 Denmark 4½s '62	101	101	101
8 Dom Rep 5½s'61 ext	78½	75½	78
3 Dom 5½s '42	77¼	77¼	77¾
3 GerCAgBk6s38Apr	40½	40½	40½
8 GerCAgLoan6½s 58	34	33¾	34
18 Ger Gov 5ss '65	29½	29¼	29¼
1 Ger Govt 5½s '65unst	27½	27½	27½
6 Ger Govt 7s '49	36	36	36
5 Ger Con ElPJapfs'44	70½	69½	69½
21 GtCnElPJapfs'45-'50	70	70	70
2 Helsinfors6½s 60	105	105	105
1 Ital Cr Cons 7s'47B	84	84	84
6 Ital Pub Util 7s '53	74¾	74½	74¾
32 Italy 7s 1957	84½	84¼	84¼
31 Japan 6½s'54	74	71¾	72½
20 Japan 5½s '65	63½	61	62
1 Medellin Mun 6½s'44	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Met Water 5½s'50	102½	102½	102½
10 Mex 6sem asd '33	7	7	7
4 Mex 5s2asd '45	6	6	6
1 Mex 10 4s sm asd '45	4¾	4¾	4¾
37 N'Sou Wales 5s '57	104¼	104	104
7 Norway 4½s '65	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
6 Norway 4s '44	104½	104½	104½
10 Norway 4s '63	100½	100½	100⅝
7 Orient Dev 6s '53	64	59	63
11 Orient Dev 5½s '58	57	53¼	55½
18 Panama5s '63A st asd	62	61¼	61¼
1 Par-Ori RR 5½

Soya Bean Seeds Exported by Ford From Essex Soil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Soya bean seeds have recently been sent from the estates of the British Ford Motor Company in Essex, England, to nearly every English county, to many parts of the British Empire, and to the Netherlands Indies, France, Germany, Denmark and Roumania.

This was revealed to a Monitor representative by Miss Elizabeth Bowdidge, author of "The Soya Bean, Its History, Cultivation (in England) and Uses," and expert adviser on the soya bean to the Ford company.

Experiments in growing the soya bean, which for centuries has been a staple food in the Far East, have been made for some 30 years in England. Prof. W. Southworth obtained a yield of 15 to 25 bushels per acre at the Government's Experimental Station at Rothamsted, Hertfordshire, in 1934. The first successful attempts to grow the plant on a large scale was made in 1934 by the Ford Company.

The great importance of the bean to Britain is that it supplies what Britain at present lacks, an oil-seed. It is recognized that the oil from soya beans is a valuable substitute for linseed oil. The oil may be used for motorcar body paints and lacquers. A substance like bakelite may be made from the bean, which makes possible the manufacture of motorcar parts such as steering-wheels and gear-shift knobs.

More than 50 other uses for the bean are known. The "Jap" soya bean, grown in England, is the most valuable of all from the point of view of nourishment, containing 46 per cent protein. It is now being grown for consumption by two schools for boys in England.

Other products of the bean are cattle feed, cold cream, milk powder, flour, soap, chocolate powder, margarine, and glycerine. Japanese chemists have recently been experimenting in its use for artificial silk.

The Ford Company has faith in the possibility of successfully growing the soya bean in England, and is sowing six acres of their estates at Boreham, Essex, with Soya bean seed of the four varieties acclimatized by Mr. J. L. North, former curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens.

Potato Pacts Urged By AAA to Bolster Prices on Big Crop

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Farm administration officials proposed Aug. 17 to set up four federal marketing agreements to bolster potato prices received by growers on this year's large crop.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration said public hearings beginning Aug. 24, would consider the potato marketing agreements for producers and shippers in nine states. The potato crop this year is officially estimated at 402,537,000 bushels, or 72,540,000 bushels more than last year.

AAA officials said the agreements would control shipments by prohibiting inter-state trade in "culls" or "very small potatoes."

The states to be included in the agreement are: Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Idaho.

Public hearings will be held at Denver, Colo., Waupaca, Wis., Caribou, Maine, and Scotts Bluff, Neb., Aug. 25; Princeton, Minn., Aug. 26; Idaho Falls, Idaho, Aug. 27; and Twin Falls, Idaho, Grand Forks, N. D., and Cadillac, Mich., on Aug. 28.

World's Shipyards Found Increasing Construction Pace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Work in hand in the world's shipyards at the end of the second quarter of 1937 showed a substantial increase, totaling 430,800 tons more than at the end of March, according to Lloyd's Register. In Great Britain and Ireland the increase was 180,519 tons, and the total—1,199,973 tons—was 40 per cent greater (351,241 tons) than a year ago. Foreign countries showing increases were, Japan (71,500 tons), Germany (64,000), United States (45,300), Italy (37,500), Sweden (27,100).

Vessels launched in Great Britain during the same quarter totalled 252,608 tons, and tonnage of ships started was 367,698 tons—an increase of 114,205 tons over the previous quarter. Foreign figures were 596,645 tons started and 467,698 tons launched.

The proportion of motorships building in Great Britain was 40 per cent compared with 65.4 per cent abroad, and 55 per cent for the world as a whole.

Gas at Dollar a Gallon Balks Unwelcome Buyers

DETROIT, Aug. 19 (AP)—Gasoline at $1 a gallon proved a paying proposition for O. E. Putnam, operator of a alleged cut-rate filling station.

Mr. Putnam not only sold at $1 a gallon of gasoline which ordinarily retail at 16½ cents, but he also sold his station of a dozen unwelcome customers Aug. 16.

A caravan of 12 cars, led by W. J. Fritz, an official of the Michigan Gas Dealers Union, Local No. 1, drove into Mr. Putnam's station in late afternoon. Each driver asked for one gallon of gas, and insisted on all the "courtesy" services, such as tires, radiator and battery checking and windshield washing. Each offered a $20 bill in payment.

But when Mr. Putnam boosted his price to $1 his visitors didn't stay long.

Mr. Fritz explained his caravan is a protest against Mr. Putnam's sale of gasoline at a discount of 2 cents on the gallon.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards, 100% profit selling extraordinary 21 folder $1 assortment Gift Wrappings, Everyday, Stationery, Personals $5 for $1. Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Boxes. Request samples. Terry Studios, 341 Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Cards Sensation! Extra money selling 19 Exact $1 assortment. Personal name-on, 2 way plan. Combination Offer. Good profits. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 6-10, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired, Mrs. D. S. Andrews, 80 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7005.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

PROGRESSIVE EQUIPMENT SALES CO. 139 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. Representation of Eastern and Western Manufacturers desired. Leads efficiently followed up.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe, 403 West 150th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, young woman, pleasing personality, secretarial training, holds driver's license; will travel. Address MISS DOROTHY JACOBS, 93 Crest Ave., Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 0634.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MODERN APARTMENTS
Newly Decorated
Electric Refrigeration
87 St. Stephen St.—1 to 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $37.50 to $50.00
821 Beacon St.—2 to 5 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $40.00 to $65.00
844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $37.50 to $50.00
30 Hemenway St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $35.00 to $42.50
282 Newbury St.—2 to 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $50.00 to $65.00
136 Huntington Ave.—2 rooms, kitchenette, rec. hall and bath $40.00
19 Peterboro St.—2 room, reception hall, kitchenette and bath $40.00
99-103 Norway St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $27.50 to $32.50
References Required
Apply to Superintendent on Premises, or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

Cambridge, Mass.
16-17 Forest Street 28-34 Irving Street
"Each Apartment a Home"
2 - 3 - 4 Rooms
Choice apartments for home-loving people in our strictly modern, well-managed apartments that have an established reputation for excellent service, select tenancy and attractive appearance. Reasonably priced. KIRKland 5000 or 5321.

Modern Apartments
114 Fenway—5 large outside rooms, reception hall and bath.
1038 Beacon St., Brookline—8 large outside rooms and 3 baths.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises, or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

N. Y. C., SHERIDAN SQ., 10, GREENWICH VILLAGE—Modern elevator building facing 2 squares; cross ventilation; doorman service; one ½ and 3 rooms from $82.50; adjacent to all transit lines and lower city.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 25 W. 76th—Share or rent entire spacious three rooms, whole floor; attractive; grand piano; moderate rent. Sus. 7-0784.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BY COUPLE, Oct. 1; Spring, lower New York, furnished, 2 bedrooms, elevator bldg.; reasonable; highest references. Butterfield 8-7976.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades, 15 West Fresh on St. Vernon 3010.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 8th Ave., N.Y.C. MU 4-4343.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH Employment Agency, high-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn N. Y. MA. 6-7633.

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C., supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel University 4-3810. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-9773.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN FURS ON HAND AND TO ORDER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED

BUCKINGHAM, PA.—Couple for housework, cook and butler; for country place. Telephone Buckingham 154. Reverse charges.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED September 7th, teacher, Christian Scientist preferred; experienced in corrective speech, rhythm orchestra and dancing; year-round school for special children. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn. Tel. Huntington 23.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIR VIEW VILLA—Ideal surroundings for rest and study. Laurelton 8-4061. 140-35 Southgate Plaza, Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF
Painting Contractor, Artists' Materials, Paints 103 Charles St., Boston Laf. 4306

PAYING GUESTS

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD—Mountains; board; rooms with bath; reasonable. Particulars address Box 15, Freedom, N. H.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BY DAY or week; write or wire for reservations. "River Breeze," Route 201, Augusta, Maine. ROSA MacFARLANE.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 118 Marlboro St.—Large, luxurious rooms with private bath, fireplaces, large closets; business persons; permanent.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 40 Gainsboro St. Tel. Circle 7702.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Room for lady in an attractive apartment; convenient location; garage if desired. Phone Tro. 4094.

N. Y. C., West 114th St.—Bright, airy apartment, share with lady; or would rent one room; private; or would consider taking apartment with another. Mornings, Cathedral 8-6187.

N. Y. C.—Large room with kitchen facing Hudson; also room with bath; private family; near transportation. Tel. University 4-6947.

N. Y. C., Washington Square — Large furnished room with bath, private apartment; woman. Phone GRamercy 7-7983.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT
SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
HOME FOR TOURISTS
Permanent or transients. Mrs. R. B. Wardwell, 228 Humphrey St. Tel. Breakers 0033-W.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Furnished rooms in private home with kitchen privileges, $6 to $8 per week. Dusenberry, 468 Overbrook Rd. R. 6-2127.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING Correct diction, speaking, private class. ROBERT MALONE. Students broadcasting commercial programs. 1106 Carnegie. Col 5-9739. Choral Society.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for women's worn old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 West 34th, Chickering 4-4468. Opposite Macy's, near B'way, N. Y.

Local Classified

REAL ESTATE

1795—Colonial—1795

Granite columns, central hall, 11 rooms and bath, five fireplaces, hot-air heat, panelling, wainscotting. Excellent condition, newly painted. 1200 ft. elevation. Fine view of Monadnock. 60 miles from Boston. Price $5000.

E. A. Bishop Co., *Realtors*
Peterborough, New Hampshire
Tel. 2

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Appraisals—Property Management
Consult Us on Your Realty Problems
Free Personal Service
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1469 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 4-1837
27 Years in Flatbush

FOR SALE, Patterson, N. Y., Pul. Co., nice adaptable property (11 rooms), 4 to 15 acres; some improvements; near good bathing; unusual opportunity. Tel. Le Blanc, Patterson 31 F. 14.

SCARSDALE VICINITY
Remodeled 7-room Century old Colonial home in perfect setting; shade, fruit, old stone walls, garden; $6,500; under $50 to carry, monthly. NASH & BOGART
Scarsdale 850

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, diversified experience; now employed publishing-mail order house; desires opportunity real American organization. Write Box L-16, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT mother's helper, generally useful in the home. Write Box F-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PERMANENT secretarial position desired; young woman, several years' business experience, thoroughly capable, dependable; available September 1st. Write Box L-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, newspaper, magazine editorial experience, qualified advertising copy writer, wishes position where qualifications will be of service. Write Box H-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$25; booklet. VAN-HORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-1161
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings
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F. W. BEHRENS Inc.
Chipso makes your clothes wear longer

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

The Campus Shop Is Open
Come and see the newest fashions for college girls . . . approved by leading fashion authorities
SECOND FLOOR
Howland's

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P. O. ARCADE

MEIGS
Announces the opening of their new
Ann Wellesley Shop
for the Junior Miss
Second Floor

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone Gr. 178-M Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOT SEAT ELECTRIC INSECT LANTERNS
Destroys flies, mosquitoes and other insect pests $3.00 with bulb.
GREENWICH HARDWARE CO.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

FOR
REPAIRS, APPLIANCES and CONTRACTING
CALL
Sound Beach Electrical Co.
TEL. OLD GREENWICH 7-0850

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
189 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We solicit your patronage

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 1660

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

OLD GREENWICH BEAUTY SHOP
272 Sound Beach Avenue
Old Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone
Old Greenwich 7-0720

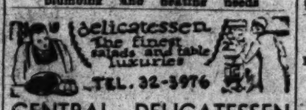
For a Good Time
The Sound Beach Carnival
OLD GREENWICH, CONN.
Extended to August 21st Midnight

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-3641
1:30-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturdays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
883 MAIN STREET

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 ROSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

HANAN SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let us show you how to save money on Automobile Insurance.
36 Pearl Street Phone 2-9812
Hartford National Bank Building

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2793

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
9 A. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Herbert E. Francis
ELECTRICIAN
"Wire for us and we'll wire for you"
57 AUDUBON STREET 6-6139

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving—Marcel and Finger Waving—Care of the Scalp—Facials—Hair Tinting and Coloring
966 Chapel St. Tel. 8-2200

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
PHONE 54116 OFF 139 TEMPLE

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for Your Home and Office.
209 Orange Street

SPECIALIZED AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
IGNITION, BRAKES, RADIATORS, CARBURETORS, RADIO, SHOCK ABSORBERS
AUTO ELECTRIC
Sales and Service Company
120 GOFFE STREET 8-4143

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
Costume Jewelry and Greeting Cards
Chapel Street, at the Taft

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 8-3136

Rugs Washed and Stored
Domestic and Orientals
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN CO.
71 Elm Street 5-0745
Send us your rugs from your home or office for expert cleaning

MONARCH LAUNDRY
The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Chas. A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 3-3107 2-1274

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON

BOOKS Are Good Companions
You Will Find the Latest Always in Stock at
THE BOOKSHOP Inc.
MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1047
T A U-I A M
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Wedding Gifts
Individual China and Silver Pieces
Sets of Flatware - Watches
Brooches - Bracelets - Rings
Necklaces - Etc.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Washington St.
Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 651

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
108 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7131
9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stamford's Smart Shop
For Men and Boys
EST. 1921
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
Frank R. Sandmeyer William G. Whitelaw

Sandmeyer's Garage
Auto Repairing in All Its Branches
TOWING—STORAGE
Atlantic Gas and Oils
United Service Motors
Stamford 4-5831 Noroton Hghts., Conn.
Darien 11

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
34 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

Stamford's Headquarters for Walk-Over Shoes
EXPERT FITTER IN ATTENDANCE
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

Patterson Fuel Corp., Inc.
FUEL OILS
Phone day 4-0616; night 3-0166
Gurley Building Stamford, Conn.

PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS
Scatter Sunshine
With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
TELEPHONE 3-0349

The Community Press PRINTING
Deliveries to Stamford, Darien, New Canaan and Greenwich
TOMS ROAD STAMFORD, CONN.

WALLINGFORD

Quality Goods
at
CAHILL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0159
Mon., Wed., Fri. 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For the College or High School Student—
Reliable watches reasonably priced
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler and Optometrist
159 Bank Street

KNOX HATS
For Fall
$6.75 up
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

Our Annual Blanket Sale
Plan to buy your bedding now. Prices are advancing. Take advantage of our low ones.
The Miller & Peck Co.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING
Heating, Plumbing, Sheet Metal Work, Roofing, Oil Burners Fuel Oil
Barlow Bros. Co.
61 Field Street Phone 4-4129

"ARABELLE" Silk Stockings
Made especially for us, to enable us to give you the BEST Silk Stocking to be bought for less than one dollar. They are a fine Pure Silk (4 thread), in Chiffon and light service weights, all the leading shades, sizes 8½ to 10½.
Sold only by
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
At 79c a pair
Mail Orders Filled

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Plaza 3733
Phone Calvert 3423 Daily to Attendance

E. A. SCHAFER
G. Wm. SCHAFER, JR., Proprietor
Choice Lamb and Veal
Baltimore, Maryland
547 Lexington Market

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
August Furniture Sale
Now in Progress
10% to 40% Off

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

McManus & Riley
Rogers Peet Clothing
Correct Attire for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 State Street

AUBURN

Sears . . .
AUBURN'S HEATING AND PLUMBING SPECIALISTS
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
54 GENESEE ST., AUBURN

CHATFIELDS
Offer High Grade Dry Cleaning at Reasonable Prices
SUMMER CLOTHES A SPECIALTY
1 Mary Street Phone 1797

AUGUST SALE
Now Going On
Best Furniture, Lowest Prices
FRED RONDINA
FINE FURNITURE
60 State Street Auburn, N. Y.

TRY
DAIRYLEA ICE CREAM
Richer and Creamier
Phone 2475

BINGHAMTON

Parlor City Shoe Store
40 COURT STREET

FINAL CLEARANCE SUMMER SHOES

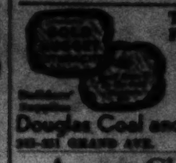
CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter, Cottage Cheese, Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5261 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)



The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
203-211 GRAND AVE. Dial 3-2102

August Clearance
A month of clearance with a great appeal for thrifty folk—August Furniture Sale, August Fur Sale and clearance sales in all departments.
at McLEANS

BRONXVILLE

EXCELLENT FOOD
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-60c
Dinner, 60c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1
Also 50c Supper
FUJIYAMA TEA ROOM
20 STUDIO ARCADE TEL. 4288

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONED 4873—3473 TUCKAHOE

PHOTOGRAPHY
MAGDALEN S. GABB
Tuckahoe Tel. Tuck. 4916

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
CAPEHART, PHILCO
R C A, ZENITH
SALES and SERVICE
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4545

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
POND FIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0717

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00
Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekind L. 5410

USCHOLD'S, Inc.
1843-45 Hertel Ave. Pa. 4800
Exclusive Distributors
WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING
BUFFALO and ERIE COUNTY

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0943
Corner Bidwell Parkway

Claremont Shop
New Hats for Fall and Winter at $2.00. Others to $10.00.
A full line of Guaranteed Hosiery at 59c up.

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing — Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker St. Phone 2130

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ITHACA

LUCIEN LELONG'S DUVETYN
A new Face Powder that is sheer, soft and dull to the light. DUVETYN contains no rice, starch or wheat starch—and comes in a variety of powder shades. $1.50 a box, $1.00 for refills.
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
ATWATER'S
109 E. State Street Phone 2764

1937 FRIGIDAIRE
$139.50 up
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

BIGELOW'S
August Fur Sale
Now Going On
"Jamestown's Big Department Store"
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

KENMORE

Moerloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
3992 Delaware Ave. De. 8094

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3333
ENGELSTEIN'S
DAIRY AND APPETIZERS
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere
1907 MOTT AVE. Opposite Corn Exchange Bank
Near Christian Science church

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 1-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Celebrating Our 10th Anniversary
AUGUST FUR SALE
25%-40% Savings
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Master Furriers
41-16 Main St. Phone Ind. 3-5235

FROCKS COATS HATS ACCESSORIES
GIFTS LAMPS FURNITURE GLASSWARE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Closed Evenings Until Labor Day

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser
Individual Attention Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2313
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones FL 9-0077 FL 9-0078

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints - Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. FL 9-7609

Thank you, Monitor readers!
We enjoy producing good printing for churches and individuals. We can print anything from a business card to a newspaper or magazine and will put ourselves out to please you.
Chapman Publications
WHITESTONE, L. I. Flushing 9-0974

FOREST HILLS

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 9-0200
Jackson Heights Office
37-40 81ST STREET HAV. 9-0200

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5000 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
REAL ESTATE
APARTMENTS, INSURANCE
MORTGAGES, MANAGEMENT
71-30 Austin Street Bou. 8-7050

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Freeport 2800
25 Henry Street
Ask About Our Budget Plan

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

CHESTER A. FULTON & SON
MORTICIANS
49 W. MERRICK ROAD, FREEPORT
TEL. FREEPORT 3401
Lady Attendant Upon Request

HERMAN C. DUNKER
Optometrist
Stone Building—Cor. Merrick Road and Main St., Freeport, N. Y.
Telephones: Office 542-W—Res. 3110-W
Hours: 9 to 5:30 p. m. Evenings by appointment.

GREAT NECK

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

GREAT NECK 2015
BARROW'S RADIO RECORDS
25 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck

Margaret Beauty Salon
Expert in Beauty Culture
Permanent Wave
Hair Stylist
1 ELM STREET
Tel. Great Neck 2581

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It's CLEARANCE Time
BLUMBERG'S
HARDWARE • PAINTS • LINOLEUM
BEACH AND LAWN FURNITURE
HOME FURNISHINGS • TOYS
RODS
CALL HEMPSTEAD 7720

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
383 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD N Y
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8911
Hempstead 635
East Second St. off Roslyn Rd.
Ask About Our Budget Plan

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

HUNTINGTON

Stockings
Handbags
Marianne
Stocking Shop

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel. Havemeyer 4-5080

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Radio Repairs
and Installations
All work guaranteed.
FORDHAM RADIO
5108 37th Ave. HAV. 9-5500

AUGUST FUR SALE
Ready-Made Coats or Made to Order
Queens Retail Furrier, Inc.
3737 82nd Street Newtown 9-5525

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. FL 9-0063-4620
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 9-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria Astoria 8-0011-0012

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (FOLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

Your summer eating problem disappears at
DIXIE SANDWICH SHOP
(Air Conditioned)
Here you find the right kind of food in the right kind of atmosphere
37-52 82ND STREET
Service from early morn 'til after midnight

CLARK'S
offers you
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3750 82ND STREET

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0423

Atterod's Beauty Salon
Hairdressers
3559 82nd Street
Newtown 9-8950

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav 9-8968

JAMAICA

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Ives
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

PHILIP MÜLLER, JR.
Plumbing, Gas Refrigerators
Ranges, Water Heaters,
House Heating
196-19 Jamaica Ave. Residence Tel.
Tel. Missouri 7-0178 Esplanade 7-8227
Authorized Representative of THE BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd Tel. Bayside 9-2334

LYNBROOK

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food
Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner week days 75c
Sunday 75c and 1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, Etc. Catered to
431 Merrick Road Ph. Lyn 6346
Lynbrook
3 BLOCKS WEST 5 CORNERS
Phone Lynbrook 4569

Watch and Jewelry Repairing
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
573 Sunrise Highway

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 0429

First Showing
"Moon Light Blue" Cambridge Glass also
Duncan & Miller Luncheon Sets
Service Pieces—Vases
WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
92 Atlantic Avenue

PATCHOGUE

JAMES G. SHAND
Patchogue and Bayport
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Are For Sale in Our Stores.
Free Delivery Service Tel. Patchogue 1040 Bayport 312

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 194

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE (Continued)

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones | Patchogue 270 | Port Jefferson 480

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

Gertrude Burns
sport dress millinery
373 West Main — Sayville L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5453 7:30 to 12:30 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
108-09 Jamaica Ave Rich. Hill 9-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

JAHN'S
SODA • CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-1338 *Next to R-K-O*

NICHOLAS P. DONOHOE
—Plumbing and Heating—
Authorized Dealer
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux, Automatic Water Heaters and Ranges
87-19 118th St. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-0871

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3763
9 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All Leading Makes of Refrigerators
The Electric Shop
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
128 N. PARK at GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6420

Complete Optical Service
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919
Telephone Rockville Center 723

Marty's Beauty Center
Individual Hair Cutting and Hair Styling
282 MERRICK ROAD

Modern Majestic Laundry
INC.
15% discount cash and carry
106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 62 Freeport 2080
Far Rockaway 7-5000

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Malden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8362
58 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

For your most tempting Salad use
CHICKEN
RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
19 NO. PARK AVE. TEL. 2463

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Phone 89 *Pharmacy* Phone 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Elizabeth Arden Agency
Quality and Service Since 1879

R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1200—1201

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing
Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

Again NORGE *Leads*
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
33 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-8464

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. Leeds and Staff
Optometrists
33 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon
205 North Ave., New Rochelle
15 No. Main St., Port Chester
150 Main St., White Plains

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over Fifty-Seven Years

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
49 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Rest Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

Marigold Beauty Shop
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
Complete Head $5.00
Three Quarter Head $3.50
Ringlet Ends $3.00
39 East Third St., cor. of Second Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7299

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4300

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 OaK 2800

NEWBURGH

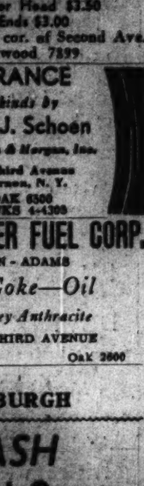
NASH
Sales and Service
Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars
172-178 Liberty Street
STORAGE TEL. 2200

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6078, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUGUST FUR SALE
AUTHENTIC 1937-1938 MODELS
10% to 40% SAVING
MAKE YOUR SELECTION TODAY
Something Every Woman Needs
We will lay your purchase AWAY in COLD STORAGE until you want it. Payments to meet your budget requirements.



L. PINALS
689 Main Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Opp. Maple Avenue

Sale—Genuine 5 cubic foot Frigidaires $159.75
(Less a liberal allowance on your old refrigerator). Immediate delivery—down payment $7.50, 3 years to pay. Backed by double guarantee of—(1) the Manufacturer; (2) a firm serving Westchester 76 years.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
Open Evenings 761 North Ave.

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
HAMILTON WATCHES—TELECHRON CLOCKS—SILVERWARE OF NATIONAL REPUTATION
565 Main Street New Rochelle 3692

I. B. COHEN
507 MAIN STREET
Featuring the Best for
MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes, Dobbs and Stetson Hats, Nettleton Shoes.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-1947

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

M. H. SUNDBORG
Carpenter — Cabinet Maker
Alterations, Jobbing, Mill Work
Estimates Cheerfully Given
2601 Parsagut Rd. Mansfield 6-5387

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
1225 Third Avenue Atlantic 8-4020
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
Painter & Decorator
55 Prospect Place
NEVINS 8-4191

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-3200
For your convenience, a charming chapel at no extra cost! Utmost privacy assured. Phone day or night.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9431
69 West 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0936

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS
Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories
Heating Efficiencies, Inc.
Springfield Building
Great Kills, Staten Island
Honeywood 6-1700 — 1701

Joseph McCALLUM
Funeral Home
48 Giffords Lane Great Kills
Tel. Honeywood 6-0277

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

PORT RICHMOND

H. & L. Service Station
NIELS LARSEN, Prop.
15 GROVE AVENUE, PORT RICHMOND
GAS—SUNOCO—OILS
Sunoco Mercury Made Motor Oils
Expert Greasing and Lubricating Service
Parking Phone Gib. 2-1539

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
Kurzhals Bros., Inc.
MAIN STREET
AND NELSON AVENUE
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

FUEL OIL AMOCO GAS MOTOR OIL
Mar-Mac Service Station
530 Main St. Wm. C. McConnell Tel. 357

PORT CHESTER

Royal Scarlet Stores
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent Street Tel. 1767
Free Delivery Service

POUGHKEEPSIE

HIGH SCHOOL - PREP COLLEGE APPAREL
Now is the time to do your Fall purchasing or get ready for School Opening.
FLEMING'S
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Streets

VAN DYK
B. Witsork - C. Hoag, Owners
Exclusive at Van Dyk's
"TENDER-MADE" HAMS
Just Heat and Serve
No Boiling — No Frying
Also Featuring
BROWN'S FROSTED FOODS
388 Main Street Phone 3538-W

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—*please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

If's easy to buy . . . convenient to pay
in
LUCKEY'S
Midsummer Furniture
SALE
The prices are so low . . . the terms so reasonable.
LUCKEY, PLATT & Co.

Let Us Renew Your
SLIP COVERS
without Shrinking or Stretching
SWISS CLEANERS & DYERS
542 Main Street Phone 644

B & M FOOD MARKET
Staples and delicacies for the table. A variety of Monitor-advertised foods, including Richardson & Robbins Chicken.
Phone 4189 Free Delivery

AUGUST Cloth Coat Sale
The Wallace Co.
Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home-Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3276
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SWP HOUSE PAINT
The best and most economical paint protection you can buy. For a quality job specify it on your home this season.
Ask about the SW Budget Payment Plan
IMPERIAL WASHABLE WALLPAPER
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
RETAIL BRANCH
83 STATE STREET MAIN 1317
Phone us for your copy of the Home Decorator

TOURISTS
or
Your Out-of-Town Guests
will enjoy our homelike atmosphere
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
LUNCHES—DINNERS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE

DYERS *Beck* DRY CLEANERS
380 Park Ave. 782 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Bartholomay
Milk Cream
Ice Cream
Dairy Dept. Main 6532 Ice Cream Dept. Main 6520

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

WATTS DRY CLEANING CO.
INCORPORATED
Fine Dry Cleaning
for
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments
Knit work a speciality.
322 COTTAGE ST. GENESEE 614

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST RADIO PARTY. N B C Red Network, SUNDAY—9 to 10 P. M.

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

INSURE
Your Car, Home or Business
with
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester, N. Y.
and SAVE MONEY

ROCHESTER'S OLDEST CLEANERS
EST. 1870
WHITE FLANNELS
Cleaned Without Shrinkage
Leary's CLEANERS and DYERS
117 East Avenue 240 Mill Street

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

BEST PAINT SOLD
For Your Home
PAINT—GLASS—MIRRORS
GEO. H. WABNITZ, Inc.
118 STATE STREET MAIN 1004

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2300 NITE CALL 924

Mae-Blanche Beauty Parlor
Specializing in Eugene and Duart Permanent Wave, Hair Styling and All Branches of Beauty Culture.
22 HARWOOD COURT
Telephone Scarsdale 1517
Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8000

SCHENECTADY

PHONE 4-4811
Barneys
We Carry a full line of
HEINZ
PRODUCTS
Quality Groceries
Full Line of Battle Creek Products

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Barnes Flower Shop
FLOWERS
Carry a Message of Hope and Joy
Syracuse Shop 205 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8389
Binghamton Shop Riviera Theatre Bldg. Phone 2-8045

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
320 S. Warren St.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
223 EAST AVENUE

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
220 CORNELIA ST. | Phone 4-3178
206 GENESEE ST.

EASIEST CREDIT
Tires, Batteries, Radios, Brakes Relined
Complete Auto Service
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts. Utica

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
Authorized General Electric Sales and Service
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 23139

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE
(Hand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

WHITE PLAINS

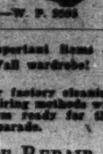
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1227-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
Complete Line of Fresh and Chilled Sea Food
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables
Dairy and Delicatessen
105 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $3 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Alexander Backus
HOLLYWOOD FLOWER SHOPPE
69 mamaroneck ave. tel. 9959

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
Automatic Washers
Electrol Ironers
Notarius
Appliance Co.
136 E. POST ROAD—W. P. 2000



TWO important items of the Fall wardrobe!
. . . Our factory cleaning and repairing methods will keep them ready for the fashion parade.
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5730

BACK TO SCHOOL DRESSES $6.95
Newest Styles—Newest Materials
Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7000
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
Toilet Creams
Florentz Pharmacy
FREE DELIVERY
Main St. Cor. Court Tel. W. P. 6550

FINAL CLEAN UP!
Tropical Worsted Suits as Low as $17.35
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 2270
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

$5 for your old cleaner
GENERAL ELECTRIC
Large Model $34.50
Budget Old Cleaner 7.50
Your Cost $49.50
KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 2013

YONKERS

Hudson Fuel Co.
Distributors of
Coal, Fuel Oil
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900
49 Main Street Yonkers

DE ROBERTS
47 Main Street Tel. Yon. 0435

Experts in Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Amateurs, Sunny Hours, Vacation, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
The Literary Passion Among the Economic Royalists

—Ding in Des Moines Register
Nobody Loves Him

—Thomas in Detroit News
There Will Be No Fight on This Measure

—Talburt in New York World-Telegram
Ready Pudding!

—Parrish in Chicago Tribune
Still Maintaining His Amateur Standing

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas B. Lemistar, M. A.

'Leasing' in the Old Testament

The archaic word "leasing" which occurs several times in our Authorized Version of the Old Testament, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon term *leasing*, "a lie," which, in turn, is thought to come from the form *leas*, meaning "loose." Hence it would appear that "leasing" meant originally "looseness of speech or statement," and so, more specifically, "lying."

Thus it is plain that, when the Psalmist cries: "How long will ye love vanity, and seek after leasing?" (Ps. 4:2), he is seeking to turn men away not only from "vanity" (i.e. from what is empty, worthless, unprofitable), but also from the pursuit of lies.

The word "leasing" occurs again in Ps. 5:6, where we read: "Thou shalt destroy them that speak leasing"—a phrase which Moffatt translates: "Lying men thou hatest"; though Smith prefers to render it: "Thou destroyest those who tell lies."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Trailer Bindery

An unemployed but resourceful man, with the help of his son, has outfitted a trailer with the needed materials and has set out to bind books and to repair them. Together they visit school and public libraries in all the near-by cities and contract for the work. The trailer is parked on or near the grounds and the work is completed before they depart. The trailer is also outfitted for living purposes, and they make their home in it during their stay at each place.

This is proving a benefit to the libraries, for there is no long delay in the return of books; also the rates are very reasonable, and thereby more books may be repaired than would otherwise be.—Evelyn C., Neoga, Ill.

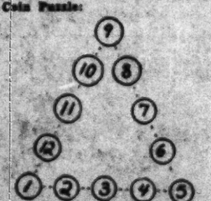
So?

The Government of Canada spends on forestry $300,675, as compared with $2,843,162 on mining; and yet, the forests create an annual export value of $165,513,000, as compared with exports of $133,724,00 for mines. (Figures averaged over four years.)—Forest and Outdoors.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Umbrellas, like faces, acquire a certain sympathy with the individual who carries them."

A Coin Puzzle:



Letter Changing: Room, rook, look, lock, lack, pack, park.

How Many Minutes?: 16 minutes.

Radio News Commentators: Boake Carter; Lowell Thomas; Walter Winchell; Jimmy Fidler; Edwin Hill; Paul Sullivan; Julian Bentley; Gabriel Heatter; John Kennedy; Alexander Woollcott.

In Lighter Vein

Rah! Rah! Rah!

He was hoping to impress her, and had been telling her all about himself—in glowing terms.

"I hope you don't think I'm conceited," he said modestly, after he had finished.

"Oh, no," she replied. "But I'm just wondering how you can keep from giving three hearty cheers whenever you look at yourself in the glass."—Unidentified.

More Howlers

"Atom is the place where things are blown to!"

"Insulators are people who insult other people."

"Water is a light-colored wet liquid which turns dark when you wash in it."—Stewart-Warnerite.

—New Yorker

"I found out it was more comfortable this way."

Even Up

"Does your wife use your best razor to open cans?"

"Oh, yes, of course; but I use her best powder puff for a shoe polisher."—Grit.

Letter to the Editor

"What's the best way to keep ants out of a picnic lunch?"—H. E. T.

"Eat it for breakfast."—Ed.

Not So Wonderful

Little Quentin, aged six, was being congratulated by his teacher.

"I heard," said the teacher, "that you have a new baby brother."

"Not only one," returned little Quentin. "Two of them."

"That's wonderful! You must be very proud."

"What's so wonderful about it? We didn't even make the newsreel."

Far Off

"Don't say I need remind you of our wedding anniversary, dear!" said the professor's wife. "It's a year today."

"Ah! Then you needn't, my dear—if it's all that way off."—London Evening News.

Hey! He's In Again!

"What did the old rose say to the young rose?"

"Hi, bud."

Quotation For Today

VOLUNTARILY to follow what is good is the beginning of understanding it.—CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

"How Long?"

You will be surprised at how correctly or humorously time can be expressed without the use of its ordinary symbols. In this game, questions which are individually appropriate, such as:

(1) How long have you been married?

(2) How long have you lived in your present home?

(3) How long does it take you to bake bread?

are handed to guests with the request that answers contain no reference to the usual measures of time—that is, years, weeks, hours, etc. Answers to the above sample questions might be:

(1) I have been married during the life of one water bucket and three brooms.

(2) We have lived in our present home long enough for the woodbine and ivy to climb to the top of the fireplace chimney.

(3) I can start bread at sunrise and have it baked before the pear tree's shadow touches the garden gate.

This quiet game is fun the first time it is played; but is more fun the second and third times, because into your thought will pop many ways to avoid actual statements of time, and still give an answer to "How long?"—D. ..., Houston, Mo.

The Gloucester Fisherman

Monitor Camera Club from John C. Hansen, Boston

Striking View of the Memorial Dedicated to Those Who Have Gone Down to the Sea in Ships. It Is One of the Points of Interest at Gloucester, Mass.

Greater Riches

I would rather possess a cheerful disposition—inclined always to look at the bright side of things—than with a gloomy mind to be the master of an estate of ten thousand a year.—Hume.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Pseudonym

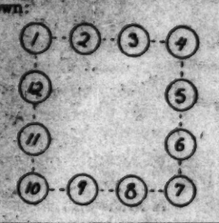
Cryptogram

J. W. Ferrier and R. L. Stevenson once had the following remark to make on the subject of "The Philosophy of Umbrellas":

"ABCDPEEGH, EJIP KGLPH, GLMAJDF G LFDNGJO HPB-QGNRP TJNR NRF JOUJWJUAGE TRX LGDDJPH NRPB."

A Coin Puzzle

Arrange 12 coins as indicated in the sketch. Now, without adding or taking away any of the coins, try arranging same in a figure with five coins to a side, instead of four, as shown:



Letter Changing

Even though it sometimes is difficult to find ROOM to PARK, it should not be too difficult to change ROOM to PARK in 6 moves.

How Many Minutes?

Joe can run twice as fast as he can walk. If he walks at the rate of 3 miles an hour, and walks 3 times as much as he runs, how many minutes will it take him to go one mile?

Radio News Commentators

The names of 10 prominent news commentators have been somewhat mixed up below. Can you straighten them out, as indicated by the example checked?

1	Boake	Edwin	
2	Thomas	Alexander	
3	Walter	Carter	1
4	Fidler	Heatter	
5	Hill	Kennedy	
6	Paul	Winchell	
7	Bentley	Lowell	
8	Gabriel	Jimmy	
9	John	Julian	
10	Woollcott	Sullivan	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Diverted

When Savonarola came to Florence at Carnival time he discovered a stupid and dangerous custom. It seemed that during one day of the Carnival the children of the city were permitted to expend their youthful energies in roaming the streets and throwing stones. This destructive practice the great reformer resolved to end.

He gathered the children together, taught them according to a plan he had devised, and then sent them forth again. But this time they did not throw stones, but went about singing, "Jesus Christ Is King," and collecting alms for the needy.

Savonarola had not repressed their youthful exuberance, but rather had diverted it from an unworthy to a worthy purpose.

Tolerance

I disagree with every word you say, but I shall fight to the death for your right to say it.—Voltaire.

Jest a Minute

"You must come to see US sometime."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dog That Saved a Town

(National Humane Review)

Cedar Vale, Kan.

The world has many firemen, but probably the only regularly paid firedog is Billy, fox terrier owned by Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Barris, of Cedar Vale, Kansas. Billy got the position by his alertness. One night in January, 1931, when he was a pup, he was making his nightly rounds to see that everything was in order. About 2 o'clock he returned home barking loudly and scratched the door with all his might, trying to get attention. Sleepily Mr. Barris ordered him to cease, but he would not, and when Mr. Barris arose, he found that the business district of the small city was aflame. Together, man and dog called the fire department into action and Billy spent the duration of the fire barking at most of the surrounding houses in an effort to get up any sleeping citizens that might not have been awakened. While it was in midwinter, everything was dry, since no snow had fallen for several days. A brisk breeze whipped the flames and for a while it appeared as if the whole city was doomed to destruction; but after quite a battle, the flames were extinguished.

On learning that it was the dog that had actually saved the city by giving the alarm, Mayor Fred Holroyd and the city council made the pup an honorary member of the fire department and passed a resolution which mentions his official capacity and ends up with the words: "As such, he will have the privilege of residing in Cedar Vale tax free, and in addition will receive all the benefits and payments due the members of that force."

Fireman Billy Barris is a popular dog around Cedar Vale and attends all the chicken dinners of the department.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

More About Unanimous Vote

Question: A recent answer stated that a vote was considered unanimous if all who voted were in agreement, even though some abstained from voting. Our bylaws at one time had the words "present and voting"; but in 1928 the words "and voting" were deleted, and in another case where there was doubt, the words were added, "by a majority vote of those present." This seems to indicate the wish that all present should be counted. Would this be so?

Answer: Evidently the members of this organization wish all present to be counted whether voting or not. The two bylaws so quoted so provide. It is not stated whether those are in deciding certain questions only, or for all questions. The general rule is that those not voting are not counted unless a bylaw specifically so provides, as in this case. Even so, in an orab vote, if a few members abstained from voting, and all those who voted were for one side, the chair might be justified in declaring the result unanimous since it might not be apparent that any abstained.

In a counted vote, such as by ballot or by rising vote, the rule quoted would require the tellers to count the number present as well as the number voting; and the fact that the vote was not unanimous would be apparent.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Harbor in the Cave*

By LE PELLEY

EXPLAIN THINGS TO US, MARMADUKE
THE NIGHT I MET TUBBY AND BUDDY IN THE WOODS I WAS AWAKENED BY THIS GIANT ST. BERNARD, GOING THROUGH THE UNDERBRUSH — HE WAS CARRYING A BASKET, SO I FOLLOWED HIM TO OUR CAMP —— HE LEFT THE FOOD AND STARTED BACK
I SOON FOUND HE WAS KIND AND FRIENDLY — AND WHEN HE WENT INTO THIS CAVE I FOLLOWED HIM TO THIS PLACE! — WHICH LOOKS LIKE A SORT OF HARBOR — FOR SOME TIME I HAVE BEEN WAITING AROUND WITH BEOWULF TO SEE IF SOME BOAT DOESN'T COME HERE
RIGHT YOU ARE, LAD — SOME SMALL CRAFT PUTS IN HERE AND LEAVES THE FOOD FOR THE DOG TO DELIVER!
A BOAT! — A BOAT IS COMING IN THIS WAY — IT LOOKS LIKE A MOTOR BOAT — BUT IT DOESN'T MAKE ANY NOISE!!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Roc Tells His Story*

By THE HACKERS

THE GIANT ROC LIT ON THE BEACH. WE SCAMPERED OFF, WELL OUT OF REACH.
"COME BACK! DON'T BE ALARMED!" SAID HE. "I'M VERY FOND OF COMPANY.
I KNOW THIS DUCK; I BROUGHT HIM HERE." "YOU DID!" SAID BALDPATE. I DREW NEAR:
"TO BRING HIM HOME, WE MADE THIS TRIP. ALAS! THE BOSUN TOOK OUR SHIP!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

• Editorials •

Economics of Conquest

HAVING provided no economic bread for the Japanese people by the conquest of Manchuria, Japan's militarists appear to have decided to offer their country another slice of military cake.

But the cake knife must have slipped. At any rate the proportions of the piece were not intended to be defined so extravagantly as the Shanghai fighting now defines them. It is a safe guess that the less rash leaders of Japanese military opinion—let alone the moderate elements of civilian opinion at home—are gulping uncomfortably at the prospect of trying to swallow so much bitter Chinese opposition along with the few and uncertain sweets of just another military victory.

However silent the Japanese taxpayer, neither civil nor military politicians can be unaware of his thoughts. These go back inevitably to the Manchurian campaign and its promises. The average Japanese citizen is not perceptibly better off for having borne the expenses of that military picnic. Manchuria will take great sums and much patience to develop. It has been well said that it was an investment for a rich man who could take his time, but that the average Japanese citizen is a poor man in a hurry. In which case he can hardly be assured by the policy his military leaders have adopted: to try something, and if that fails, to do the same thing again.

Of course, Japan has grievances against China. Perhaps such grievances can be settled in no other way than by force of Japanese arms. For the complaints have peculiar characteristics, among the foremost of which is the fact that the Chinese are forever getting in the Japanese's way in China. Indeed, on several occasions the Chinese have had the audacity to act as if China were not Japanese territory.

With opinions differing on such matters arbitration naturally has been difficult. And it becomes increasingly difficult as Japan continues to complain of Chinese antagonism while seeking to heal that antagonism by sword surgery.

A few weeks ago a Chinese foreign office spokesman predicted that the current conflict between Japan and China would not be a case of some Chinese soldiers in North China fighting the Japanese: "Instead it will be all China against Japan." At the time of that utterance there was still a question as to the existence of sufficient political solidarity in China to make it come true. Whether such political solidarity could exist as a result of awareness of common interest among the Chinese themselves does not much matter now that Japan by its extreme actions is guaranteeing accuracy of the prediction.

The extension of the war zone to Shanghai, following the taking over of Peiping, makes the conflict something quite different from a North China war, not only in the eyes of the world, but in the eyes of China. And how different it must look in its quasi-economic aspects to Japan!

Prodigal's Progress

AFTER nearly five years of eclipse, James J. Walker, who resigned as Mayor of New York during the Seabury investigation of 1932, is suddenly back in public life. His surprise appointment as assistant counsel to the New York Transit Commission in grade crossing eliminations in Brooklyn and Queens, at $12,000 a year, came two weeks before the deadline which would have debarred him from applying for a pension because of being off the pay roll for five years.

Nevertheless, the former Mayor, who quit his office during an inquiry which exposed widespread laxity and corruption in his administration and went to Europe and remained three years in exile, denies that he has any thought of applying for a pension now. Members of the Transit Commission and John J. Curtin, now its special counsel, who represented Mr. Walker when his official conduct was scrutinized by Samuel Seabury, also assert there is no connection between his appointment and the possibility of a pension estimated at between $12,000 and $15,000 a year.

The case again illustrates the difficulties of making pension systems serve only their primary purpose of providing for officials whose salaries do not permit them to provide for their own future. It might not be amiss to weigh whether justice to taxpayers as well as Mr. Walker would not be served by permitting him to withdraw his contributions to the pension fund and forgo the pension to which he would have been entitled had not his conduct in office shortened his tenure.

Whether or not a pension is just around the corner, Mr. Walker's sudden restoration to a position of responsibility raises questions of official taste and public policy. While conceding the ex-Mayor's familiarity with transit matters and municipal maneuvering in regard thereto, the public, apart from political circles, will take an objective and detached view of whether his record in the position of public trust to which the New York electorate twice elevated him warrants his return to public life in any position of large responsibility.

Courtesy or Carelessness?

THE Senate calls it courtesy—this habit of immediately approving senators nominated to other positions. Reports of hostilities in the Senate and in the Judiciary Committee over the nomination of Senator Black for the Supreme Court have cast something of a cloud over the courtesy. But Senator Ashurst declared it was the "immemorial custom" to agree immediately to the appointment of any senator without the usual safeguard of public hearings and debate.

While the custom has been sometimes honored in the breach, it has a long record of observance. In the present case the nominee would undoubtedly have had a far more serious examination, if not rejection, had the "world's greatest deliberative body" been dealing with anyone except a member of "America's most exclusive club." Mr. Ashurst justified the habit of confirming senators without demur on the ground that senators must know members of their own house. Yet such knowledge might as readily be a reason for instant rejection as for quick confirmation. The real meaning of this phase of senatorial courtesy is that anyone who has sat in that house must be qualified for any position.

But suppose the Supreme Court should take the same stand. By a suit just filed the constitutionality of the appointment will come before the Supreme Court after the new member has been sitting for some time. The court would manifestly be doing less than its duty if it assumed that one of its members must be entitled to membership regardless of constitutionality or any other consideration.

We would not say a word against courtesy, but "senatorial courtesy" should not be another term for carelessness.

For the Sport of the Thing

MR. T. O. M. SOPWITH'S decision to remain for a series of races with the three American Class J boats, after losing his second challenge for the America's Cup, evidences the good sportsmanship of the British skipper. All five Class J yachts, Endeavour I and Endeavour II, Ranger, Yankee and Rainbow, are racing in the New York Yacht Club cruise for the "sport of the thing." There is no America's Cup at stake, nothing but the usual summer pot-hunting which means little in comparison.

The grim rivalry between Mr. Harold S. Vanderbilt and Mr. Sopwith, or Ranger and Endeavour II, is left far astern, and all hands race and enjoy their racing in a merry free-for-all. Everyone has a chance to win as was proven when Yankee defeated her rivals in the first racing run from New London to Newport.

Mr. Sopwith will have a better opportunity to show his racing skill in this series than when he raced against Mr. Vanderbilt in the dual America's Cup series. Racing among a company of five makes for better sport than match sailing where the pressure is greater. All five owners have looked forward to the New York Yacht Club cruise and the Marblehead series at the end of the month with keen expectancy. Each has prepared his sloop for the "best racing of the year."

It is hoped that a series of races such as these will continue every year, among the British and American skippers. Mr. Gerard B. Lambert, owner and captain of Yankee, started the friendly relations when he sailed across the ocean to race against the big English class two summers ago. Both series of races will probably lead to future international contests among the Class J owners outside the America's Cup series. It would be a grand thing for this spectacular summer pastime.

Facts and Figures

THE British General Register Office recently celebrated the centenary of its foundation. Lord Treasurer Burghley suggested such an establishment in 1590; but the nation continued to regard public statistics as no affair of government for nearly two hundred and fifty years more. The Englishman, in fact, has ever been rather reluctant to extend his freedom of speech to figures—to allow them to "speak for themselves." He does not, like the Frenchman, "figure to himself" by way of thinking, and he leans more to the empirical than to the methodical in his ways.

No reasoning person denies the advantage, in any study, of having data, and of having it systematically arranged; but tables of statistics are not invariably spread with "the feast of reason." Fact is not always well treated by figures; and occasionally, when the latter go to keep the ball of controversy rolling, she plays the part of Cinderella, and is left behind.

In a world, therefore, whose constituents are being observed, analyzed, resolved, and compared as never before, where statistics descend in an unremitting flood, and produce an abundant crop of conflicting theories, there is much to be said for a turn of mind that is quick to recognize when figures, to use a Shakespearean phrase, "stand more for number than for accompt."

The Iron Fence

Book News of the Day

TURNING to the map of Minnesota today, one finds it spotted plentifully with populous cities and towns and caught in a net of the lines of 24 railroads impressively sprawling across its rich territory. But less than 70 years have passed since its streams were being forded and its quicksands crossed by dogged men and animals in an effort to carry through the first "Iron Fence," progress of which the Sioux had vowed to "resist to the last Indian."

"Jay Cooke's folly," the Northern Pacific Railroad was then. And a costly folly it was. For, advancing too largely on its bonds, his banking house crashed in 1873, and helped to bring about the national financial crisis of that year.

Against this background of post Civil War enterprise, Cornelia Meigs in RAILROAD WEST (Boston: Little, Brown. $2) has written a tale of romance and tragedy, of terrific struggles against desperate odds, of toil and hopes rewarded only after years of faithful devotion to the dream of opening the Northwest for settlement.

"Railroad West" is Miss Meigs' first novel for adults. A fine, stirring tale it is, although told rather objectively and lacking the strong tide of emotion that bore some of her earlier work to high literary recognition. In her characteristic flowing prose, with compact, well-turned sentences, Miss Meigs makes vivid the panorama and characters of her story, although, in the relentless push of getting the road through, she misses opportunities of revealing her characters that would make the narrative more absorbing.

It was to his first job that Philip Fox had come when he joined the Northern Pacific survey, summoned from engineering study in Germany by a letter from his father urging him to take advantage of new enterprises at home.

Some weeks later, in the rain-swept darkness of a stormy night, a jagged lightning flash illuminated for him the figure of a girl staggering under the burden of a new-born calf she was trying to rescue. It was Anne Arnold, daughter of General George Arnold, Phil's chief. After that, romance rode with the survey.

It was a question of haste and always more haste in getting the railroad through, so that results would come in before capital gave out. And when capital did give out, Phil, who in his inexperience had been confident the company would pull through, stood dazed and incredulous.

Ten years later, when the railroad had been reorganized, and the building of the line was finished, it was Phil who, as construction engineer, stood, breathless with expectation, waiting for "the whistle of the locomotive which had traversed the steel highroad the whole way from the Mississippi, and would sweep down the slope of the Rockies now with a clear track all the way to the sea."

E. C. I.

Roomy

A Search Rewarded

ONE of the things we had planned to see in Colorado was a ghost town, one of those deserted villages left in the wake of the receding tide of mining fever that swept the mountains a generation ago. We had counted on musing over the moldering timbers, the rusted iron, and luxuriating in melancholy reveries on the vanished glories of a day long gone by.

Our only trouble was that we could find no such town. Filling-station attendants told us brightly that we had just passed through a section of the mountains where such ruins were to be found; but ahead of us—well, no, there hadn't ever been much mining done there.

So at last, mildly chagrined at our failure, but enjoying the mountains none the less, we passed through a sleepy, small town at the junction of two roads and swung off on the less-traveled branch. After several miles on this narrow path we came upon a highway department truck, the driver of which flagged us down. There was, he explained, a road scraper coming toward us and we must wait for it, since there was no room to pass. And while we waited we fell into conversation with him.

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Now, we had intended, during our vacation swing around the country, to talk with laboring men whenever possible and sound them for their opinions on the state of the Union. We had been a trifle shy about this project, doubting our ability to hold the attention of the already much-interviewed workingman; but here seemed an opportunity made to order. This man was in duty bound to remain at his post, and he appeared to be willing to talk.

But before we could frame a tactful question he placed a respectful but knowledgeable hand on the hood of our car, which is of a popular and inexpensive make, and inquired how the old bus took the grades. Upon our satisfactory reply he remarked with some gratification that he had had the same experience with the light truck of the same make that he had owned for some years. His boss, he elaborated, drove a much more expensive car and was greatly pleased with it; but the road mender said that he had told the boss that if anyone passed a car like this of ours, it was because the driver simply didn't care.

Democracy, we decided, was safe in the hands of the truck driver and his boss, so, instead of our sociological questions, we touched lightly—for we had become somewhat sensitive on the subject—on the matter of mining towns. No, the road man said, this was no mining country, but it had been a great place for cattle in its time.

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"All these trails," he said, "were used by freighters in the old days before the railroads came; only they weren't built roads then and the wagons went just any way they could, bumping over the rocks and sagebrush. You noticed that little town back at the junction? Freight wagons went from there clear out into the Wasatch range over in Utah. Fifty years ago that town was the busiest shipping center west of the Divide. I'm too young to remember it as it was then, but I was raised on stories of it: cattle driven here from three states and the wagons hauling supplies back into the hills. But the railroads changed all that. Shipping points sprang up all over the West, and people just moved away from our town. Couldn't make a living there. Then the trouble in '29 ruined the cattle business so I doubt that it'll ever recover. Sheep are coming in more and more now. And the cattlemen, what's left of them, and the sheep men fight, same as ever."

"Fight?" we inquired. "You mean, as they used to in the old days?"

"Well, no," he admitted, a shade regretfully, we fancied. "Mostly now they just argue. . . . Here comes the scraper, so you folks can go on."

We went, and as we progressed carefully along the high, narrow road a thought that had been with us vaguely for some time took shape.

"There!" William exclaimed. "That town back at the junction, the old cattle town—that, if we had only known it, was our ghost town!"

MARY KIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

Mexico's Agrarian Policy

By Frank L. Perrin

EVERY administrator, in whatever country and under whatever form of government, is the natural defender of his own economic policies. In Mexico this universal rule prevails. President Cardenas, as will be remembered, came into power as the friend and champion of the oppressed and impoverished peasants who, for succeeding generations, have tilled the soil and harvested the crops for the benefit of landed proprietors, or that the ambitions of aggressive politicians might more nearly be realized. In the years gone those outside Mexico have accepted, in the main, the interpretations of Mexico's policies from those most interested in making it appear that those policies were humane and progressive.

But today, with greater and more frequent opportunities to observe and analyze the steps being taken to emancipate several millions of underprivileged native peoples from almost abject industrial slavery, Mexico's northern neighbors are quite well qualified to estimate the actual progress being made, and to appraise the value, in Mexico, of the efforts of President Cardenas and his governing aides in behalf of those they publicly champion.

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It should be understood at the outset, of course, that the land tenure and marketing problem in Mexico is in only the remotest sense comparable to the problem which politicians and administrators in the United States are avowedly seeking to solve. North of the Rio Grande there prevails that sense of political and racial independence which is indomitable and unconquerable. The American farmer, generally speaking, traces his own unsolved economic problems either to his own blunders as speculator or manager, or to unpreventable conditions of climate and weather. Actually, it must be realized, he puts little or no dependence upon promised relief through political juggling or legislative subterfuge.

In Mexico, added to the handicaps of semi-arid conditions and the remoteness and uncertainty of markets, are the centuries-old systems of landlordism, sectarian domination, peonage and political misrule. It is these latter conditions which President Cardenas is seeking to alleviate or destroy. And when one gains even a partial realization of the number of helpless and almost indifferent people who are the objects of this solicitude, of the almost unlimited extent of the areas occupied, and of the persistence of ignorant and superstitious beliefs, hoary with age and impressed by indelible tradition, one cannot but admire and applaud the courage and devotion of those voluntarily committed to the task.

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But more than is apparent on the surface is going on in modern Mexico. With the realization that tangible benefits are accruing from the allocation of land holdings to peasant farmers, there has been awakened, incipiently perhaps, a more understanding sense of democracy and the responsibilities of citizenship. The processes of education along this line will be slow and tedious. A mass so great emerging from the darkness of ignorance and superstition, of subjugation and abject poverty, does not at once appreciate the possibilities of that which has been provided. How fully do those of us who complacently enjoy the blessings all around us value what would be greatly missed were they to be taken away?

Of one thing we may all be convinced and reassured. This is that the progressive experiment undertaken in Mexico, promising, as it does an appreciable measure of political and economic freedom, is commendable and progressive. It marks and defines, on the Western Continent, the purpose to pursue democratic traditions and practices, rather than a willingness to accept the proffered refuge of political dictatorship momentarily the vogue in troubled neighboring countries beyond the seas.

Mexico's friends north of the international boundary line do not insist that they have succeeded in solving all the perplexing community problems which beset both old and new civilizations. But they justly assert that they have solved many such problems, and that they have the recipe, the formula, for solving many or all of the others. This conviction is being more and more impressed, I believe, upon officials and peasants in Mexico. Hundreds of thousands of American tourists are carrying messages of hope to their friends below the border. Happiness, contentment and sometimes prosperity itself, are reflected and imparted by friendly association and the generous exchange of right ideas.

The Wide Horizon

Totalitarian Economics

By J. E. Williams

A CLEAR, unambiguous statement of National Socialist economic theory is probably one of the most difficult tasks which the observer of events in the Third Reich can set himself.

The difficulties begin at the very outset. Where can one find a satisfactory presentation of the subject? To look to the historic Twenty-five-Point Program, for the fulfillment of which "the leaders promised to work ruthlessly . . . even, if necessary, to the sacrifice of their lives," or to the utterances of official party spokesmen, is to be presented with a series of vague statements or of contradictions, which are of little help to solve the problem in hand. Thus, from equally authoritative party sources, one may obtain statements, one condemning capitalism and another strongly defending the rights of private property. In December last, Herr Bernhard Koehler, chairman of the Economic Commission of the National Socialist Party, declared Germany had done with capitalism, once and for all: "The capitalist system of economics is the worst and most disadvantageous that now exists . . . the building up of the nation's wealth suffers even more under this system than does the standard of living." Yet almost simultaneously another leader was contending that the private initiative of the entrepreneur must be safeguarded.

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The fact is that both speakers have equal right on their side, seeing that theory qua theory does not play an important part in present-day National Socialist economics. There is a job to be done and it must be done, whatever the theory, appears to be a fair statement of the position. That job is the reduction—and, if possible, the total abolition—of unemployment (1,853,000 in January, 1937) by "work relief," which will also further Germany's rearmament program. Herr Hitler as the leader in the leadership state is competent to speak most authoritatively on this, as on all other subjects. In his pronouncement on January 30, he defined the position thus: "Today, there can no longer be a free business life . . . the salvation of our people is . . . exclusively a problem of the employment and guidance of existing labor, on one hand, and of the exploitation of the soil and mineral resources, on the other. This is chiefly a problem of organization and so long as the heads of economic life succeed in doing these things, it is all right. But if they cannot, then national unity—the State—is compelled to take steps for the proper employment of our existing man power."

The result in practice has been that the individual manufacturer has had most of the disadvantages of state interference without its possible advantages. He is hemmed in on all sides by regulations and ordinances which control almost all his activities whether they concern the number and treatment of his employees, supplies of raw materials, the use of them, etc. In fact, many a business man in Germany today declares that the great struggle is not on matters of theory or ideology but against bureaucracy, which he regards as his bitterest enemy.

Anyone in search of a definition of National Socialist economic theory soon realizes also that he is faced with an even greater problem. It seems impossible to define in static terms the theories of a movement ruled by a dynamic emotional force and operating in a framework quite different from that existent in democratic states. In these latter, a state of peace and normal development is taken as the basis, whereas under totalitarianism, the conception of the community as "an army of political soldiers, continuously on the march," produces conditions of tension and permanent mobilization. That this is the case is seen in the fact that all important issues are represented to the German people as deriving from the fact that the Reich, with its back to the wall, has to struggle against a hostile world. Whereas democracy sees things from the perspective of peace, totalitarianism sees them almost entirely from that of a possible war.

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One of the differences between the Third Reich and Soviet Russia is seen in the fact that changes in the latter have been based largely upon a cut-and-dried economic and social theory, whereas in the German case they have arisen from what is considered the urgency of the national situation.

Concentration upon Wehrwirtschaft (defense economy) whatever its justification, can hardly be regarded as a contribution to economic theory, which bases its concepts on peace. Hence, one hears the criticism that National Socialism has not solved, but simply postponed, the fundamental economic problem, as democracies see it. That problem concerns social reorganization and redistribution of wealth, with all its ramifications. The means and methods by which the struggle of the various social groups in this State is carried out, have changed; the State itself has become the final arbiter in all important issues. But this does not mean a solution, it simply raises in new form the old problem of social or economic readjustments versus economic (and political) expansion. How it will be settled will depend very largely upon international developments, not the least of which will be the reaction to Germany's demand for colonies.